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acid. Committee. — Francis Jackson, Ellis SE, EDRUSD QUISCY, SANUEL PHILBRICK. DELL PRILLEPS. [This committee is responsible the financial economy of the paper.]

WM. LLOYD GABRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XVI .-- NO. 2.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.

Возтол, Dec. 1, 1845.

C. Francis Adams, John G. Pulfrey and Charles this city, a committee of an organization h formed for the excusive object or clean-annexation of Texas, are engaged in writing to our most wealthy and influential men, in-then to participate in the movement, either ng funds, or personal exertion. The h. Abbott Lawrence and Hon. Nathan on this invitation are published, and give inversal satisfaction. Mr. Lawrence and the things of that he considers Texas virtually a of the Union already, and his opposition with her admission. He believes it the dur nion as advantageous as possible to the try. His language is decided, but mild. In sceply is not so gentle. He speaks of the as unpatriotic, and accuses the abolitionthe bottom of it, of embittering the re at the bottom of his South—dividing the country against it-ting their own avowed aims, and render-ids of servitude more onerous than ever. ats many of the men whose names appearhed to this anti-Texas movement, and is I to this anti-Texas movement, and is ad grieved to see the gentlemen of the Messrs. Adams, Palfrey and Sumner— injunction with these agitators. In con-denounces the cry of 'Accursed be the denounces the cry of Accurace be the many of the seutiments contained in anclosed to him by the committee, and is to give a single groat for their dis-His letter is short, but pithy and full

nittee is composed of Whigs. We much about Charles Sumner's politics, inhe professes not to go for any party, nor nor any country, nor any hemisphere, whole world. He is, however, consid-ig. C. Francis Adams is the son of John whig. C. Francis Adams is the son of John y, and is, moreover, the President of the Men's Whig Club: and Mr. Palfrey is the secretary of State. Consequently this antiagilation, which is to be continued at any and at all hazards, would be viewed as movement, but for this flat-footed and tion against it by two such pillars

From the Boston Daily Mail. THE DEMOCRACY OF SLAVERY.

e one has seat us a copy of the Dover (N. H.) the with an article therein, marked as if for our isl inspection. The article in question purports a letter signed by J. C. Hanson, of Newport,

the distance of the New-Hampshire, and ists mainly of an appeal to the New-Hampshire occurry in favor of the benign institution of Savery! Speaking of the action of the abolitionists and a portion of the Democrats, in favor of John P.

These northern fanatics are not content with nerely defeating you in your exertions to elect good and true men to fill important public stations, but hey are invoking fleaven with a vengeance, and affing down anatherms upon the heads of Southsteen. And for what? For uniting with them in teme scheme to destroy the Union? No; for feedag, dothing, nursing and taking care of a race of some whom the Almighty has wisely placed in ings whom the Almighty has wisely placed in ir hands; who are utterly incompetent to take re of themselves; and also for cherishing and the law is founded our glorious union of States, thick is destined to stand or fall, as the institution and furious as their riders, trampling on the bodies of Southern slavery shall be perpetuated or abolished. Having spent more or less of the last three years in a slaveholding community, my northern fixeds who unfortunately are abolitionists, will particularly are abolitionists, will particularly are abolitionists, will particularly and furious as their riders, trampling on the bodies of wounded and dying men; I see Haugamont in flames, and hear the shricks of 300 wounded men on the occasion of the suppression, by lawless violence of C. M. Clav's paper.—'The True American lying, that the longer I live in the South, and the versant I become with the management, and happy condition of the slave, more convinced I am of the benevolence and

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer

THE WHIGS, WHIG PRINCIPLES, SO. * Attempts have been made, and are still to urge the abolition of slavery as a Whig is we have felt it our duty to denounce, as in vi-tion, of the compromises of our Federal Consti-on and as utterly destructive of that nationality belongs to, and forms the greatest strength ef, the Whig party. In the same way we have seen indications of an effort to commit the Whigs to Anhism, and to other principles and measures ut-blorrent to the whole character and history arty, as well as to the peace and well-bei modery. So long as these attempts are persisted to it is the duty of every Whig journal to oppose tem. If they are abandoned, and the great Whig es,-the same for which it fought 1840 and 1844,—the principles of Harrison a f Chy,-we shall, as we have always done, give to its advectes our most cordial and effective co-operation. These are the only principles, and this is the only ground, upon which the Whigs of the Taiss can be rallied. We have no right to abandon countenance and uphold their abandor others. With slavery, now as in 1840 and as a national party can have nothing to do. It is a cardinal principle of that party,—
Repeatedly proclaimed in national as well as in local that to the States alone in which it int, belongs the control of that institution. This the ground always maintained by Henry Clay, ad it is the only ground on which Whigs can be used as such, to act with reference to this question. The Whigs, now as heretolore, stand pledged, if nimest in the councils of the nation.

ROTEST OF UNITARIAN MINISTERS.

The Beston Christian Register contains a corresbetween an Unitarian of Savannah, Geo. Roy, Mr. Whitmau, a Unitarian clergyman, Lexington, Mass. It seems that a number of the existing on the late Protest of 170 minists, has been in circulation in Savannah, and one as knowing Mr. Whitman, is astonished to find a more among the signers of that document. Have a sated this, he proceeds as follows:

Unitarianism is in no good repute among us, and my serious belief that such a document as that, the death blow to it, and you are one that sed better things from; setting our faith aside, earthly good do you think can be done by it? earthly good do you think can be done by it?

I maker. I say none. Every such document
a the chains tighter, and debars those you so
h pay from the privileges they now enjoy,
we are many here that deplore the existence of
any as much as you can, and if any way can be
led out by which it could be remedied, I would
you in effecting it, but some reasonable way
be opened first. Can you point out any such?
It, we must look upon those of you, who signed
paper, as madmen, who would not hesitate to
we tre into powder. You are a man of good
as, and were here long enough to see that the re here long enough to see that the es could not occupy the same country in Now, if we free them, what will become of (setting aside the ruin it will bring upon us.) on take them North? For I assure you we



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

scon't have them here. Will you and your friends to men of violence and blood. This is a small village

son't have them here. Will you and your friends be willing to remainerate the widow and orphan when their all is taken from them? And who imposed this evil on us, but you northerners? who were more deeply engaged in the slave traffic than the them of Massachusetts? I acknowledge the evils you complain of in the low state of morals among them, but it is young men and old men from the North that encourage them in vice to a greater degree than our own people, who have too much pride to associate with them.

Mr. Whitman, I expected better things of you; we were low enough in the world's estimation without putting this upon us,'

This battle the battle-field of Waterloo, to strengthen my abhorrence of war, and of the religion, church and clergy that sanction it. They are the deadliest enemies of Christianity, the real infidels and atteigts. And the horrors and murders of Waterloo are to be covered over by a hymn, a prayer, a solemn assembly, a sabbath, and a chapter! by the mummery of popular worship on Sunday, and by seal for ereeds and seets, and the divinity of buman government!

This battle, that laid 40,000 human beings deed and This battle, that laid 40,000 human beings deed and wounded in the mud, was but a conflict between goreraments? Human governments thus set, and dashed one against another, to gain a criomph, and 40,000 men, made in the image of God, sere crushed between them, and their souls dismissed, filled with wrath and revenge, to the bar of God! AVENGERS TO EXECUTE WEATH! I they are so; and because they

which, at the close of the day of June 19, 1815, lay The responsibility of that wholesale murder-or forty thousand dead and dying men. I left my bag- whom does it rest? Some body must account for that gage in Brussels and came here (some 10 or 12 miles) blood. Must it rest on Napoleon and Wellington, very early in the morning. Procured as a guide, Edward Cotton, an Englishman, who was in the battle, and who lives here, and whose only business is to guide visitors over the battle-ground. In this occupation he has spent several years, and acquired quite that blood will be required of every individual who a fortune. Under his guidance, I have visited La Hays advocates the principle of military defence—the right Sainte, Haugaumont, Mont St. Jean, La Bells Alliance, La Hays; heard the events of the different places of Christianity who seek to throw its great and vennarrated on the spot, and read of them in a history erable sanctions over defensive war, and the shedding of the battle which I have with me; seen the posi- of human blood. They are the principal actors in

ed I shall attempt no description of the field or the that asked for mercy. Truly did Napoleon say- The events. They are on record, to be read and pondered worse the man, the better the soldier '; and truly did by all Christendom, and to be decided apon. Now Wellington say—'The man who has nice notions

cumference at its base, surmounted by a gigantic figure of the Lion. From that mound I had a perfect while they plead for the gallows and the sword; and view of the whole field. The following is from my Journal, as I sat on the mound with my guide:

'I sit here and muse and write, my guide looking over the man of the field, and calling my attention.

on to mutual slaughter by Wellington and Bonaparte, rather by the church and elergy of universal Christish 'Brussels is Paris on a small scale'—so they

PRO-BLAVERY APPEAL TO THE WORLD FOR SYMPATHY, ANSWERED FROM OLD IRELAND.

trampled under foot by her citizens.

cing brethere? I asked. I only thought of enemies and frenchmen, said he. Men do not regard one another as brethren when they fight and try to kill one another. Well, Cotton, I said, 'all that butchery, on both sides, was mere murder—and when Waterloo gives up her dead, it will be seen and felt that.

The solvers in seep's citoting character. These works in seep's seep's citoting character. These works in seep's citoting character. The seep's citoting character. These works in seep's citoting character. The seep's character character. The seep's character character characte

ings remain the same as then. On that field of Waterloo, I proclaimed annitigated hostility to the shedding of human blood, and prayed for strength to keep my resolution. I renounced the religion that can justify the shedding of blood; and I determined to do what in me lay to hold up the religion, the church and clergy, that countenance war even by silence, to the execration of mankind. If Christianity be not a delusion, Wellington, Bonaparte and Washington will find the place of murderers on the record of this world:

I have been beset on all hands, all day, by venders

We do not wonder when we hear it foreithe astrempts to regress the expression of opinion, in obtained to the humandate of a momerch, in countries and the control of the humandate of a momerch, in countries are the control of the humandate of a momerch, in countries are the control of the humandate of a momerch, in countries are the control of the humandate of the tree start when we first learn that such things hepe in the United States, where the right of free speech and free discussion in guaranteed to all, by a state when we first learn the control of the country of the country.

Nevertheless, while we arrive to kring about the prove of enablisheed public opinion to beer upon the diligent in laboring for an abatiment of the relias which affects of the treatment of the relias which affects of the country.

All the provession of the control of the country of the c

The following impressive extract is taken from the eloquent Address on the annexation of Texas, by the Hon. Stephen C. Phillips of Salem:—

Texas annexed,—what has become of the Constitution? what shall be the cement of the Union? in what foourtry, and under what government, shall we live? This is a question so broad, so deep, so vital, that we cannot consider it too seriously; and, answer it as we will, any answer will require action. Answer it as we will, our present position is such that we must advance or retreat from it; we must aban-This is a question so incode, so deep, so vital, that we cannot consider it too seriously; and, answer it as we will, any answer will require action. Answer it as we will, our present position is such that we must advance or retreat from it; or must advance or retreat from it; or must advance or retreat from it; or must advance or retreat from it.

tution? Massachusetts answers of course,—she has given her answer in advance,—the Constitution has been violated and overthrown. The Constitution, as she has always understood it, as is plain to all who can read it, was a compact between certain States, providing for the establishment of a general government for certain purposes which are expressly prescribed, and stipulating that all rights not granted to the general government are reserved to the States and the people respectively. By ratifying the Constitution, the original States became united in a political partnership, and as voluntary partners they have shared all the privileges and burdens, all the responsibilities and duties, of such a connection. The Constitution contains no provision for extending the partnership, except so far as to authorize the formation of new States within the limits of the original States, of of the territory belonging to them collectively; and it clearly was not contemplated or desired that the question of enlarging the common country should be considered or decided in any other manner than as a question to be submitted, like that upon the adoption of the Constitution, to the people of all the States. The attempt, therefore, on the part of the general government in any of its branches, to enlarge the country, is regarded by Massachusetts as an invasion of the reserved rights of the States and the people, and Constitution of the Constitution. Massachusetts doecupies this ground, and she maintains it in disregard of the treaties for the acquisition of the consideration of the adoption of the reserved rights of the States and the people, and Constitution of the Constitution. Massachusetts as an invasion of the reserved rights of the States and the people, and Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution of the consideration of the adoption of the reserved rights of the States and the people, and Constitution of the Con has been violated and overthrown. The Constituwhich marks the fittal compromise of 1820,—and lecountry, is regarded by Massachusetts as an invariant of the reserved rights of the States and the people, and thus a violation of the Constitution. Massachusetts occupies this pround, and she maintains it in disregard of the treaties for the acquisition of Louisiana and Florida. She maintained it with Mr. Jefferson in opposing the Louisiana treaty; and waiving the consideration of the admitted peculiarities in both cases, she insists that they derived their validity from a subsequent and general acquicesnee in them. Granting, however, all that can be claimed from the construction of the states, see the country, it can only be through the exercise of the treaty-making power; and, stopping here, she unites with all who hesitate to adopt her broader conclusion, in denouncing the attempt to make Texas one of the United States,—not by a treaty, with the advice and consent of two thirds of the Senate, but, after the regular toxe of a treaty, by a semi-legislative and semi-executive negotiation, not fairly authorized by the regular toxe of a treaty, by a semi-legislative and semi-executive negotiation, not fairly authorized by the regular toxe of a treaty, by a semi-legislative and semi-executive negotiation, not fairly authorized by the regular toxe of a treaty by the States, and people is, without their consent, to be assumed by the general government,—or if the treaty-making power so carefully guarded in consideration of the rights of the States, is to be trampled upon and set at naught in a question directly involving the vital rights of the States, is to be trampled upon and set at naught in a question directly involving the vital rights of the States, is to be trampled upon and set at naught in a question directly involving the vital rights of the States, and the proposed of the content with and what can make it valid for any other good purpose in a time of need, if, in a case like this, it cannot be maintained? I say, then, deliberately, that, when the first thr

T) All men are born free and equal-with cer tain natural, essential and unalienable rights—among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

A. Three milions of the American people are in

chains and slavery-held as chattels personal, and

bought and sold as marketable commodities.

Seventy thousand infants, the offspring of slave parents, kidnapped as soon as born, and permanently added to the slave population of Christian, (!) Repub-lican, (!!) Democratic (!!!) America every year.

The amediate, Unconditional Emancipation.

If Slave-holders, Slave-traders and Slave-drivers are to be placed on the same level of infamy, and in the same fiendish category, as kidnappers and mensicalers—a race of monsters unparalleled in their assumption of power, and their despotic cruelty.

If The existing Constitution of the United States is

a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell.
NO UNION WITH BLAVEHOLDERS!

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

WHOLE NO. 783.

I have included in gloomy and disheartening apprehensions; and I have reached a conclusion from which I would instantly recede, were it not that my irrepressible convictions compel me to adhere to it, and a strong sense of duty admonishes me to avow it. I can see no honer, no peace, no safety for the Free States in a continued union with the slave-holding States, upon the conditions involved in the annexation of Texas, namely,—the overthrow of the Constitution, the extension and perpetuation of slavery, and the transformation of the federal government in all its operations and influences into a scarcely disguised instrument of the slave power. That these conditions will be realized, others may may not permit themselves to believe; and, blinded by their wishes and their hopes, they may remain in ignorance of the danger, which can never be warded off or prepared for, unless it is foreseen. But for myself, unwilling and unable to avoid the responsibilities of this occasion, I choose to derive what instruction I may from past and passing events, and to extend my view to the inevitable future; and I can learn nothing which inspires the elightest confidence, I can see no where any ground of hope, that, with the annexation of Texas, in the mode and for the object proposed, there can be an escape from the consequences which I have portrayed.

Alluding to the final action of the U. S. House of Representatives, annexing Texas to this Union, the Washington correspondent of the Albany Patriot

In reviewing this transaction, one cannot easily command words with which to describe it fitly. For a body of men representing fifteen millions of free people, called together for the purpose of deliberation, with a matter of the gravest import before them, involving questions of constitutional authority, national honor, fundamental morality, and individual conscience and responsibility, under such circumstances to apply the gag to its own mouth, is a spectacle which may well astonish the world. The gracious heavens save us in all time to come from a sight so loathsome! To call it the offspring of cowardice, duplicity, and unblushing meanness, downright villany, does not come up to the measure of an exact description. You must combine all these, and say it is the result of the sum total of them all. An informal decoction!

One of the strongest men of our delegation, a Democrat, this morning denounced the Texas conspiracy from beginning to end, as a piece of the rankest rascality. Three hours afterwards, he was found voting with the conspirators! Strange, you say—what could have produced the change in his mind? Nothing. It is not changed. The whole thing is explained by the statement of two facts. Members want influence here, to employ in getting official fivors for themselves or for their friends, and

Members want influence here, to employ in getting official fuvors for themselves or for their friends, and the imperial succession is to be provided for! To offend the Oligarchy now, would be to forfeit all claims to it—to mighty game! throw away the chances of the

It will be seen on reference to our Congressional journal, that last Tuesday, the most stupendous fraud ever practised upon any nation, was consummated in the U.S. House of Representatives, by means of violence, and the despotic suppression of the petitions of the people, and the freedom of debate. It was a work of diabolism, of darkness and sin; and the means by which it was accomplished were worthy of the deed. The moster of ceremonies—the P.Q. of the occasion—McConnell, of Alabama, is represented as the most besotted, vulgar, drunken creature, who disgraces the national capitol.

capitol.

By this act, admitting Texas, a foreign State into the Union, 120 so-called Democrats, 20 Whigs, and 1 Native, have voted to sanction a national robery; they have voted to dissolve the old Union, and to create a new one; they have voted to establish slavery where it has been abolished; they have voted to connect the people of the United States with a to create a new one; they have voted to establish slavery where it has been abolished; they have voted to connect the people of the United States with a nation of adventurers, of gamblers, of refugees from justice, of slaveholders and slaves; they have voted to give and secure to this people, higher privileges, and far greater power, than are enjoyed by the sons of those who fought for and established the Independence of this nation; they have voted to give a people, numbering voters on the adoption of their Constitution, only about one half of those which he city of Boston exhibits at some of the elections,—and such a people, tootwo Senators, and two Representatives in Congress thus balancing the State of Rhode Island in both Houses: with half of the number of rotes which are given in Delaware, balancing that State in the Senate, and having double its representation in the House! and in the Senate, also belawing the State of New-York, with about half a million of voters! These infamous betrayers of the people have, moreover, voted to sanction a Constitution, which provides that, 'The Legislature shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves, without the consent of their owners; nor without paying their owners, previous to such emancipation, a full equivalent in money,' &c.; they have voted to place the power of the General Government forever in the hands of slaveholders,—so that hereafter, so long as this state of things shall be submitted to, the interests, and all that the free States have or hope for is subject to the power and caprice of slaveholders,—so that hereafter, so long as this state of things shall be granted as favors, bestowed by a despot on a slave, or as the price of the meanest submission to arbitrary power;—those representatives have voted to waste millions of the public money, in the payment of the debts of that people, and to fill the pockets of gamblers and swindlers in stocks; and finally, they have voted to place the nation, and wrong, as to require, sooner or later, a them, if they shall attempt to remain together, but that of increasing animosity, constant discord, and of a certain and not far distant rupture? How can union be practicable, or even desirable, under such unpropitious circumstances? Still, as long as the Union, such as it may be, can

THE GREAT SWINDLE!

Texas, which has just been smuggled into the Union by the combined aid of Northern Democracy and Southern Whiggery, gave at the last, greatest, and most exciting election which it ever had, a total of 4,500 votes only; being about one quarter of the number of votes given in this Congressional District—less than a third of the number given in Boston, and about one-tenth of the number given in the city of New-York! And yet this same Valley of Rascals, by the vales of the aforesaid Democrats and Whigs, are annexed to us, with the privilege of being represented in Congress by Two members of the House, and Two members of the Senate!! This is a specimen of the 'equal representation,' and 'equal rights,' of which the humbug Democracy boasts so much, and by which they swindle honest Democrats.



BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1846.

THE LIBERATOR.

LETTERS FROM HENRY C. WRIGHT. WATERLOO, July 31, 1844. Hotel des Colonne. To E. L. B. WRIGHT:

DEAR WIFE-It is 5 o'clock, P. M. I have spent are, they must be dashed to pieces and consumed for this day rambling over the field of Waterloo, on tions of the hostile armies; seen the still visible ef-fects of the battle in the walls and buildings; and had all that scene of wrath and blood presented as distinctly to my mind as possible to one who saw it not. I had a guide to myself—had none others with me—spent as much time in each detail as I wished—and wrote down facts, thoughts and feelings on each bloody spot as deliberately and extensively as I wishthe whole world, that is called Christian, pronounces about religion, had better not become a soldier, that battle of Waterloo a Christian act; has given What wretches then are Napoleon and Wellington!

those who fell in that scene of wrath and blood to the Christian's heaven: and consecrated this field of blood as the field of triumph to the Prince of Peace. In the centre of it stands the immense mound of the Belgian Lion, 200 feet high, and 1600 feet in circumference at its base, surmounted by a signatic figure.

endom. I hear the rear of more than 300 cannon, pouring out a storm of iron death upon human bodies. I hear the death-rattle of musketry, and the shricks of mangled thousands as they lie on the mud, (for this field on that day was one deep pool of mud, softened by rain and blood.) I see the horses, mad and furious as their riders, trampling on the bodies of wounded and dying men; I see Haugamont in flames, and hear the shricks of 300 wounded men

on the occasion of the suppression, by lawless violence, of C. M. Clay's paper,—'The True Americania of the victims. I see the purple sword and spear and bayonet, as they are drawn from human bodies, and the gaudy dress of the victims. I see the faces of those men, those brethren, those children of a common Father—Oh! what an expression! What eyes—flashing rage and death! And we are told that this face of death, and those eyes of fury, are Christian! 'Cotton,' I say abruptly to my guide, 'how did you feel in that seene of blood?' 'Soon as I began to fight,' said he, 'I lost all feeling, except the single desire to kill my opponents. I only desired to thrust my sword into the hearts of the French. I had no more feeling for human beings. the French. I had no more feeling for human beings than the wolf has for the lamb which it is devouring. And this is love, I said, this is Christianity, is it? No, quickly and emphatically exclaimed the soldier; is ostentatiously paraded before the world, while, at love and Christianity had nothing to do with us that the same time, this magnificent recognition is con-No,' quickly and emphatically exclaimed the soldier; day. It was all wrath and fury. 'In a word, I said, 'for the time being, you were tigers?' 'Yes,' said he—'only tigers would not destroy one another as men did.' 'Where did you stand on that day?' 'Yonder, 'said he, pointing to a certain place to the right.' And you saw and here. that day? 'Yonder, said he, pointing to a certain place to the right. 'And you saw and heard all, and took part in that tragedy?' I asked. 'I did, said he, 'and never do I wish to see and hear the like again.' 'Did you think that you were butch-

all those men were mere murderers. You will all hose men were mere murderers. You will all satured that they will meet with no friendly retained that blood at your hands, and at the hands of all who countenanced it.

War is indeed a fearful exhibition of passion. The field of Waterloo is now covered all over with field of Waterloo is now covered all over with the work was and another field that they will meet with no friendly retained that they will meet rye, wheat, cats and barley, now just ready for the harvest. It was thus covered on the morning of the battle. At night, that sich crop of corn was trampled down in blood and mire. The scenery and the building the scenery and the scenery and the building the scenery and the scener down in blood and mire. The scenery and the buildings remain the same as then. On that field of Wapacket-ship from our shores to America will bear

to this and that place, and relating incidents connected with them. The whole scene enacted here, June

Brussels is the capital of Belgium—situated on the

19, 1815, is before me. Those poor, deluded men, led little river Senne, and has 106,000 inhabitants. French

H. C. WRIGHT.

From the Liberty Bell.

ntries, but nowhere else is its hideous deformi so apparent. The charter of man's inalienable ty so apparent. The charter of man's inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,

erloo gives up her dead, it will be seen and felt that The incendiaries in Lexington may therefore rest

world:

I have been beset on all hands, all day, by venders of bones, bullets, bits of swords, guns, horse harnesses, &c., but I want none of these things. I have bought a few pictures, very truly representing the battle-field as it now is; but I'll keep no relies of murders; the quicker they are all buired in an infamous oblivion, the batter.

Between Waterloo and Brussels is the Forest of Soignes; or, as Byron calls it, the Forest of Ardennes. It extends from Waterloo nearly to Brussels about ten miles long and seven broad. It is one deep, dark forest of beech trees—starce any other tree in it. The road runs right through it, which I came. The church in Waterloo is crowded with monuments

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In the House of Representatives on Friday, Jan. 2d, Mr. Haralson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, having reported a bill to provide for the organization of two regiments of Riflemen, and moved its reference to the Committee of the Whole, and that it be made the special order for Tuesday, Jan. 6,—after considerable delate,
Mr. J. Q. Adams rose to address the House. He said that he owels represent the House.

Ans. J. Q. Anaxs rose to address the House. He said that he ought perhaps to commence with an apology to the House for addressing it at all on this question. The state of his health was such as to render it impossible for him to enter at all on the many important questions connected with this subject, and whatever observations he might feel it his duty to make upon it, must necessarily be krief. His physical power would not enable him to go at any length into the question.

This measure new proposed to be referred is one which, for a variety of reasons, is as important as any question which has bitherto come, or will hereafter come before this House for discussion. It is difficult to speak on one of the bills relating to this subject, without a reference to all the others. For example: this is a bill to raise two regiments of riflemen. Now, I find there has been reported in another part of the building, a bill providing for one regiment of mounted riflemen. The question then presents itself to me—how are these two hills to go together? and whether they ought not to be considered together? If but one regiments of unmounted riflemen has necessary to be maintained, then it does not follow that two regiments of unmounted riflemen have needed; the one bill depends in a measure upon the other. I refer to this merely as an illustration to show the variety of measures which are at the same time in contemplation of the an illustration to show the variety of measures which are at the same time in contemplation of the House. I find farther in the same bill to which I House. I find farther in the same bill to which I have just alluded, an appropriation of — doilars, for the expense of any military defences which the President may deem necessary on the line of our communication with Oregon. Now the importance of that provision depends on the sum which shall be put into the hands of the President. All I inferfrom this is, that it is contemplated that other expenses (and in my opinion very heavy ones) must be considered as concurrent measures with the raising of tiese regiments of riflemen. This is not the only measure that will be necessary, and therefore it may be doubtful if there is any necessity for wasting the time of this House in discussing the question whether these two regiments of riflemen question whether these two regiments of riflemen shall be raised, unless the necessity is made apparent for their employment. Why, what reason is there that two regiments or one regiment shall be raised at this time? We have heretofore gone through some measures which presented a prospect of war; we have gone through them, and there has been no war. We are at profound peace with all the world. Why then increase our military estab-lishment? It must be recollected that the spirit which prevailed in this House two, three, or four years ago, was very different as to this matter of increasing our military force. We who were then here voted not only to prevent the increase of our military establisment, but we reduced it by very nearly one-third. That was four years ago, when prospect of war was quite as great as now, and

the prospect of war was quite as great as now, and I will take this opportunity to say that I do not believe at all in any danger of war at this time.

I do not see any testimonials of the probability of a war at this time; but if any danger is apprehended by any gentleman here, it appears to me that the very first measure to be taken—that which should precede all military measures of any kind—is to give notice to Great Britain that we mean to terminate the existing joint occupancy of Oregon. That is the first measure to be taken. How can gentlemen apprehend war otherwise? Does Great Britain tell us that she shall take offence at the continuance of the creaty of joint occupancy? She does tain tell us that she shall take offence at the contin-uance of the treaty of joint occupancy? She does not, though I have heard of some question being made in England whether they shall not give us no-tice of the termination of the joint occupancy. Yet it is not a joint occupation, and I have heen surpris-ed at the language held by some gentlemen on the subject. The treaty acknowledges no occupation of the territory by either party; it is a commercial convention for free navigation, but it does not ad-mit by either party the occupation of one inch of territory by the other. It is no occupation. But, whatever it is, neither party can permanently occuwhatever it is, neither party can permanently occu-py the country without notice to the other to ter-minate the convention of commerce and trade, which would not be permitted without such a con-vention. It is not a treaty of joint occupation; it is a treaty for the exercise of navigation rights, com-mercial rights, and trading rights with the Indians. It precludes the occupation of the country by either party. Exclusive occupation cannot be assumed by either without notice. Of all the measures for occupancy and for assuming jurisdiction over citi-zens of the United States who have gone into Oregon, and are there in actual possession, notice is the first thing. Twolve months after that notice shall have been given, the right will accrue to the United States to occupy any part of the territory they may think proper. In the bill which passed at the last session, I my

self moved, as a first section to the bill, that such notice should be given. The House did not think proper to agree to it, and passed the bill without

Mr. ADAMS. But the bill did not pass the Senate, and so the insertion was immaterial. But it is a material fact to me, because I proposed it as consti-tuting the first section of the bill. I declared myself ready then, and I am ready now, to give such no-tice. [Great sensation.] I hope it will be given, and that we shall do it as the first measure to be inken—to be followed afterwards by a real occupa-tion of the phole territory. [Great sensation in the House, and an incipient clap, which, however, was promptly arrested by the Speaker, who called loudly to order.] But it is indispensable that we shall first

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Douglass) says that it appears to him there is a game playing —a remark which is quite incomprehensible to me. I shall not enquire to what the gentleman alluded, but Leonfess I was very much surprised to hear that the Committee on Foreign Affairs will not report to the House such notice Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL, I know of no member of

Mr. C. J. Isoersoll. I know of no member of that committee who has said so.
Mr. Douglass. I said so, because I had heard that such was their determination.
Mr. Adams resumed. I have heard it from various quarters; and, if the report is delayed much longer, I shall believe it. [A laugh.] If it is so, I shall deplore it; I shall deeply regret if a majority of that committee shall not be ready to give that notice. All the other measures must depend on that. While we sit talking here about regiments of riflemen, and regiments of infautry, and stockade forts, and sappers and miners, and pontoniers. Great Bri-

and sappers and miners, and pontoniers, Great Britain is arming her steam vessels, equipping her friends and line of bestle being and line of best tain is arming her steam vessels, equipping her fri-gates and line-of-battle ships, and sending troops over here to be ready. I sould press a resolution giving the notice rune ax, if I hoped that a majority of the House could be obtained to effect the meas-

Mr. WENTWORTH here moved that the rules be suspended to afford an opportunity for such a mo tion; but the motion was pronounced to be out o

Mr. Anams resumed. I feel myself scarcely au In Adams resumed. I feel myself scarcely authorized to hope that I should be successful, should I make the action. But for this, I would have moved it on the first day of the session. Because I have so profound a sense of the duty of adhering to trenties, I feel deborred from the least act of hostility, or even from marting hostility manifested elsewhere, till notice shall have been given. While elsewhere, till notice shah save been given. While our convention remains, I will vote no increase of the army or navy, no fort or stokade, no riflemen the army or navy, no fort or steekade, no riflemen, no infantry, no sappers, or mines. All must depend on that. If this bill shall be made the special order for Tuesday, I hope it will be arraaged by the gentlemen who manage the business of the House, that the question of giving notice shall come up on the same day, and shall be taken up before any thing clse. It is more wasting of time, and whis, ling to the wind, to talk about raising a military force until our conscience is clear from the obligation of the convention. tion of the convention.

And it does not follow that, if we give notice

there must of necessity be war; nor does it even follow that we shall then take possession. It will only be saying to Great Britain: After negotiating twenty years about this matter, we do not choose to negotiate any longer; we shall take possession of what is our own; and then, if to settle the question what is our own; and then, if to settle the question what is our own; and then, if to settle the question what is our own; and then it to provide the settle the question. what is our own; and then, it to settle the question what is our own, you wish to negotiate, we will negotiate as long as you please. We may regotiate after us take possession. [Much laughter.] That is the military way of doing business. [Increased merriment.] When the great Frederick came to be throne of Prussia, his father had prepared and

equipped for him an army of an hundred thousand men. Meeting, shortly after, the Austrian Minister the latter said to him: "Your father has given you the latter said to him: "Your father has given you a great army; but our troops have seen the wolf: yours have not." "Well, well," said Frederick, "I

the latter said to him: "Your father has given you a great army; but our troops have seen the wolf yours have not." "Well, well," said Frederick, "I will give them an opportunity to see the wolf," Frederick then added in his memori: "I had some excellent old pretensions to an Austrian province which some of my annestors had owned one or two hundred years before, and I sent an ambassador to the Court of Vienna, stating my claim, and presenting a full exposition of my right to the province. The same day my ambassadoswas received in Vienna, I entered Silesia with my army." A laugh So you see that on the very day his army entered Silesia with my army." A laugh So you see that on the very day his army entered Silesia, he gave notice to the Court of Vienna hat the convention for the joint occupation of Silesia was ended. [Loud and prolonged laughter.]

I say, therefore, that I liope the first measure adopted by Congress will be to give, in the most other treaty requires; then the coast will be clear for us to do what we please. It does not, I repeat, it does not follow as a necessary consequence that, because we give this notice, we must take possession, though it is my hope that we shall all if dreat Britain who leaves to take such notice as an act of he constitute on hers, we have been told that we shall side on hers, we have been told that we shall side on hers, we have been told that we shall side on hers, we have been told that we shall side on hers, we have been told that we shall side on hers, we have been told that we shall side on hers, we have been told that we shall side on hers, we have been told that we shall side on hers, we have been told that we shall side on hers, we have here to we seen here and the honor of the people of the Northern section of the shall draw no comparisons as to what we witnessed then and what we see now; but this levillance, and the honor of the people of the Northern section of the carriad one—which God ferivid, and of which I entertain no fears at all—the whole country will hav

am very sure, that in that case Great Britain wall not long occupy Oregon, or any thing else North-of the Canada line. (Great sensation, and incipient indications of applause.) But if you will agree to give notice, strong as is my horror of war, and of all military establishments, if there should then be the breath of life in me, I hope I shall be willing to go as far as any in making any sacrifice to render that war successful and glorious. I can say no more. But, till notice is given, I am not prepared to vote any preliminary measure of a military kind. more. But, in notice is given, I am not prepared to vote any preliminary measure of a military kind. I suppose, however, that we may, without giving notice, extend our laws and our protection to our brethren who have settled at least in that part of brethren who have settled at least in that part of Oregon which is not claimed by Great Britain; but there can be no need of increasing our army and our navy in order to do that. I hope that such an act will not be offensive to Great Britain, and that she will not think of going to war about it.

But, if we are going to take actual occupation of the country, then some additional force will be needed to our army, and in that case, however unwilling I have ever been to increase our military establishment, I think I should get over my difficulties, especially if a disposition should be manifested

ties, especially if a disposition should be manifested by Great Britain to take offence at the measure I have just mentioned. All our military preparation must depend on notice to Great Britain and the obligations of joint occupance and be dissolved, and we left free to act according as the interests of our country

The lieve it will not be necessary for me to refer to any other part of this subject. There have been, as I understand, two applications made to this House by fellow-citizens of ours, settled beyond the Rocky Mountains, for the protection of this Government. The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs (Mr. C. J. Ingersoll) presented, as I think, one memorial, while another from a different quarter is also before the Territorial Committee—possibly it is a cony of the same. bly it is a copy of the same.

C. J. INGERSOLL. No; they are different me-

orials, from different persons.

Mr. Adams. I think it is time this House should

to go farther. The most important point I wish to state is that to give notice should be our first meas-ure. Then let us protect our emigrating citizens, and our own frontier, by stockade forts and such an increase of our military establishment as may be necessary; but I am against all other measures until that is done first.

TORN C CALMOUN

From the National Intelligencer's report of the

shall not be distorted. I made no war-cry; I asserted a simple proposition; and I submit to the Senator himself, whether that proposition be not correct? I said that all those who denied that the question can be settled by treaty, meant that it should be settled at the cannon's mouth. Can any one deny this? Is there a man within the reach of my voice who will discuss the control of the Kennebec Journal.] by voice who will dispute this assertion? And is his a war-cry, to announce what the Senator him-elf knows to be true?

self knows to be true?

By adopting these resolutions, you deny the power of this Government to settle the question by treaty; and, denying that power, you intend, as the only alternative, to resort to force. I make no war-

settled by negotiations, if peace can be preserved consistently with the national honor, then there may be powerful reasons against the adoption of the resolution of the Senator from Ohio, as I shall be prepared to show when that resolution comes

Peace and War.—We finish to-day the great debate on General Cass's Resolutions. We call it great, because an indication of opinion on a great question. In itself, the discussion is marked by no extraordinary brilliancy and no striking eloquence. Senators rather avoided display, and seemed to understand that a simple declaration of their opinions would be more interesting to the country than any amount of fine rhetoric. But the introduction of the Resolutions with such a speech as Gen. Cass's was in the worst spirit, if we must judge the spirit by the consequences. There can be no mistaking that they were intended as a kind of Senatorial declaration of war—at least, that that construction will ntion of war—at least, that that construction will be given to them. And it will be hard to convince any sane man of the good sense of our rushing on in a course of unnecessary prorocation, when in case of actual war, our whole business would confessedly be to protect ourselves from the assaults of the enemy. It seems that we might as well take up our desensive position now, and not reserve all our moderation for the time of actual hostilities. We snap and hiss at Great Britain, and then draw ack into our shell, and enquire whether it is hard change to stand the consequent knocking.—Charles-ton Marcury.

MR. GIDDINGS'S RESOLUTIONS

On Friday, the 19th Dec., Mr. Giddings of Ohio troduced into the U.S. House of Representatives the following Resolutions, which were ordered to like the table, amounting to a rejection, without con

WATTUISM . LEUIN DANIEL OCONNELL

A debate took place on Nativism the other day in the House, from which we take the following pas-sage. Mr. Furvan of Ohio on the floor in reply to Mr. Levin.

The gentleman had told the House that this Na tive American party had originated from a letter written by Daniel O'Connell, in Ireland, to his countrymen in Cincinnati, exhorting them to throw their ballot in such a manner as to put down a cer-

their ballot in such a manner as to put down a certain institution, which was covered by the compromises of the Constitution. The gentleman had spoken a good deal about demagogism, and he did not know but this might be a touch of his own knowledge on that subject. [A laugh.]

[Mr. Levin here interrupted to explain. He had said that such had been the origin of Native Americanism in the State of Pennsylvania.]

Mr. F. resumed. Be it so; but surely there never had been heard (if he might without personal disrespect be allowed to say so) a more ridiculous reason for the formation of any party in the world. What! Because a foreign demagogue had written to certain friends of his in this country, advising them to throw their votes in a particular written to certain friends of his in this country, advising them to throw their votes in a particular manner to suit his wishes, therefore a Native American party must be formed throughout the Union to prevent the effect of his recommendation. Mr. F. believed that a greater demagogue than Daniel Occupant of the provent Mr. Adams. I think it is time this House should consider what are our duties to our countrymen there. I confess that I know them very imperfectly. I have of course seen the reports of Lieutenants Wilkes and Fremont; they contain much valuable information; but that sort of information which we now want, it was not the object of those expeditions to obtain. I am in favor of protecting these persons as far as we can.

I believe I have now said all that is at present necessary. I have said perhaps more than I should, and certainly more than I intended; I am not able to go farther. The most important point I wish to the properties of the protection of the p have witnessed such explosions of indignation fro the Irishmen there, at this attempted interference

[Several voices here exclaimed 'Good!] [Several voices here exclaimed 'Good!']
One might as well look for a black nean, for every,
Irishman in the West well knew that the destruction
of that institution involved the destruction of this Union.
What, did Massachusetts wish that foreigners
should be excluded because they were opposed to a
Southern institution? Was it Massachusetts who
wished to get up a party for the purpose of sustaining that institution, and opposing its opposers?—
Had she really believed that Daniel O'Connell could
exert such an influence as by that letter be attempt.

conclusion of the debate on the resolutions of Mr.
Haunegan concerning the Oregon Boundary, which
resulted in ordering them to lie on the table, we
copy the following remarks of Mr. Calboun:

Mr. Calboun. I am resolved that my meaning

ANNEXATION OF CUBA!

I understand that Mr. Levy in the Senate to-day has withdrawn his resolution to negotiate for the purchase of Cuba. In the moment of exultation over the admission of Texas, he incautiously exposed the next great acquisition in contemplation, forgetful that sucresy is necessary in this case. The planters of Cuba look to the United States as the only alternative, to resort to force. I make no warcry nor peace-cry. I mean to assert that our duty
obliges us to make an effort for a pacific adjustment of the question by negotiation. I regard the
honor and interests of this country as highly as any
man can do, but I will not be precipitated into
measures which I solemnly believe will lead us
into a war, that may be, I hope, honorably avoided.
Sir, I do not intend to anticipate the discussion
which will arise upon the resolution of the Senator
from Ohio, in relation to the termination of the
treaty. I am ready for that discussion whenever it
may come up; and I hold the Senator to be mistaken in that the propositions now submitted have
no comexion with his own; for if, in point of fact,
we cannot settle the question by treaty under the
Constitution of this country, it is of little importance
whether notice be given or not. But if it can be
settled by negotiations, if peace can be preserved
consistently the particular to the form of the server of the sevent of the s

> Annexation of Cuba.—The proposition to ope ANNEXATION OF CUBA.—The proposition to open negotiations with Spain for the purchase of Cuba, was withdrawn by the member of the Senate who introduced it—the purpose for which it was introduced being accomplished. Mr. Levy is a Senator from Florida. He intended, simply, to plant a seed in early spring time—so that, through the course of a warm and growing summer, it might grow, and be ready for the sickle by harvest.
>
> The offering of such a proposition in the Senate of the United States, with the remarks made upon it—and the reception it met with throughout the

it—and the reception it met with throughout the country—will fasten themselves upon the public mind, and set men a-thinking—and a-thinking—and a-thinking, in this country, and in other parts of the world. The movement that ended in the annexation of Texas, and all other great revolutionar

movements, commenced in a similar unpretending jeering and laughable way.

Mr. Levy knew what he was about, and the Mr. Levy knew what he was about, and the people also knew what Mr. Levy was about. Both are crammed full of knowledge.—New York Herald.

TP This is indeed no joke, but a real feeler. Ben nett is entirely correct. The seed of Cuban annexe tion has been sown, and will in due season ripenlaugh as the incredulous, servile and besotted North may. We are a ruined nation.

ADMISSION OF TEXAS INTO THE UNION .- Th CAN IT AR TRUE? Jesse D. Bright, U. S. Senator elect from Indiana, is stated to be a slaveholder. Is this true? The Indiana Freeman says that he was the only suveholder among the candidates before the Legislature, and was so elected. We suppose the Democrats in that Legislature deemed his election necessary in order to demonstrate their devotion to the guarantees of the Constitution. Who can deny their holy reverence for Human Freedom, after they have given this Bright evidence of their sincerity?

Admission of Texas into the Union, as well as the bill for extending the laws of the United States over Texas, were this day signed by the President of the United States. They will be transmitted immediately to Texas by the President, through Capt. Todd of the late Texas navy, now in this city. A bill passed both houses to-day, unanimously, to establish a collection district in Texas, and for other purposes; thus organizing a revenue system for Texas.—Washington Union.

BOSTON, JAN. 9, 1846.

THE POOR OF ENGLAND. Boston, 12 mo. 19, 1845. (1) Wm. LLOYD GARRISON, Esq.

ESTREMED FRIEND-In your paper of this you observe 'that to attempt to run any parallel be-tween the condition and liabilities of the poor of Eng-land, and those of the slave population, and especial-ly to strike the balance in favor of the latter, is most reposterous, and an insult to the instinct and col

non sense of mankind.'

This is your opinion—assertion—but no proof is offered. (2) Whatever may be your motives in formoffered. (2) ing so low an estimate (3) of the intense misery, alafree trade, of the temperance movement, and in Irevery, mental and physical, of the ground down millions of Great Rein and Physical of the ground down milons of Great Britain and Ireland, I am persuaded, if country, but are among its best friends. They have you had given due attention to the accounts of the sufferings there, (4) you would not have uttered the brotherhood of the human race. We speak of the

instinct and common sense of mankind, to assume a and associate together to influence the action of Par-balance in favor of the miscrable, degraded millions liament. They can exercise the right of petition

land's Eastern possessions; look at them at the very threshhold of British power; look at them everywhere right of petition? Can they make use of the press subjected to her grasping, iron rule; and misery and They have voices—but when have they dared to slavery enough will be found to wake up the whole speak? Personal liberty they have none; they have

that the Quaker mission have become conservative, ginia, they are capable of committing more than sev since their arrival within certain influences unfelt on enty capital offences, while the white people can comuse strong, unremitted exertions to obtain parliamen-tary action to alleviate suffering. Until they do so, greatest practical evil that ever has afflicted the ho in any attempt to remove those evils approved by disputed possession of its detestable pre-eminence their judgment, and while they grant that English Boldly did Rowland Hill assert— Slavery is made u runt institutions of their own country. (15) However great my confidence may be in

pinions, I must ask for something more than assertion to convince me that it is either preposterous or an insult to the instinct of mankind to throw the balance in favor of American slavery. (16)
With a request that you will publish this, and in

the hope that the law of kindness may universally prevail, I am, sincerely yours,

JAMES MITCHELL.

(1) We are not aware that Mr. Mitchell is aker, though he dates his letter like one. The ings in chains and slavery?" Esq.' which he appends to our name is not Quaker-

(2) The burden of proof, in this case, does not root on us, but on Mr. Mitchell. Not wider are the poles as under than is the condition of the poor of England and that of the slaves of America; and he who wants are less endurable than the fetters of slavery. us to prove this, must either be grossly ignorant of while they easily swallow a camel.

a low, but a just one. It is our correspondent who existence of 'all misery.' forms a false estimate of the deprivations and sufferings of the slave population.

situation of the two great suffering classes, here ears may be, he is utterly destitute of true human brought in contrast, that compels us to differ so widely from J. M.

(5) A profound contemplation of American slavery, instead of perverting the vision, or weakening effort ing, iron rule' of this alaveholding government? produce a directly opposite effect.

to be borne; but with personal freedom, it is infinite. Hayti, in order that slavery may be perpetuated? ly to be preferred to an abundance of food and cloth- (13) Yes, and quite as easy, Mr. Mitchell, for simi ing, with personal slavery. So truly affirms the lar philanthropists on this side of the Atlantic to ex-

Better to sit in Freedom's hall,
With a cold damp floor and mouldering wall,
Than to bend the neck or bow the knee
In the proudest palace of slavery!

We advise Mr. Mitchell to call at 25 Cornhill, and purchase a copy of the pamphlet, entitled 'SLAVERY AS IT IS, by the testimony of a thousand witnesses. chiefly slaveholders, and then let him try to run a parallel, if he can, between 'the condition and liabilities of the poor of England, and those of the slave

(7) The profound ignorance of Mr. Mitchell, in egard to the character and humane labors of James | ed in effecting a change in the corrupt ins apology for casting such unjust imputations on them.

Nobler spirits this broad earth does not centain,—

Testimony against American slavery? ever relieving the poor and needy, ever testifying against injustice, ever taking the side of the opprespeal of the Lexington ruffians who endeavoied to suppress C. M. Clay's paper, and feel rebuked for his question. ungenerous reflections on one of the truest philan thropists who have ever lived to save and adorn man Hear what Mr. Haughton says :- While we strive to bring the power of enlightened public opinon to bear upon the unjust acts of American slave- New Hampshire, to ABBY KELLEY, of Massachuholders, T we should be diligent in laboring for an abatement of the evils which afflict our own poor. He who sends his sympathies across the ocean, and is deaf to the cries of suferers at home, is a hypochite, at Quebec by Messrs. Tetu & Co., dated River and deserves not to be trusted.' And we will add to Quelle, Dec. 23, 1845:this noble sentiment, that he is a greater hypocrite, this noble sentiment, that he is a greater hypocrite, and less to be trusted, who in this country pretends deeply to sympathize with the poor of England, yet is deaf to the cries of three millions of his own country been found frozen to death on Red Island." is deaf to the cries of three millions of his own countrymen, who are not only scantily clad and wretchedfed, but are registered by law as goods and chat-

in aid of the poor in England and Ireland, if it should called, we do not believe it would be attended by one of those on this side of the Atlantic, who find it so convenient to denounce the English government for its injustice, while they care nothing for the unparalleled atrocities perpetrated by our own but we are certain that such men as James Haugh ton would be sure to be present. We again repeat that it is idle, it is a mockery, to make any comparison between the treatment of the African race, and that of any other portion of the World's population. They are as unlike, in severity, as the torte res of the Inquisition and the stings of a weep—as the Asiatic cholera and a catarrh. (8) They are, in various ways, and by efficient in

strumentalities. They are the friends of free suf-frage, of the anti-corn-law mevement in behalf of opinion above quoted.

Almost every intelligent person acquainted with the facts, and whose vision has not been perverted by the contemplation of American slavery alone, (5) would believe it 'preposterous, and an insult to the facts of abolitionists distinctly referred to by our correspondent; for there are abolitionists merely in name on both sides of the Atlantic. Thank God, the poor of England are not so enslaved that they may not freely rehearse their woes in the ear of the nation, and associate together to influence the action of Parclass of abolitionists distinctly referred to by of Great Britain, whether mental, moral or bodily degradation is considered. (6) a make use of the press; they can demand justice, and If James Haughton and other reformers of his cast really feel impressed with the infernal treatment of England and Ireland's sons, why do they not propose a World's Convention in their favor? (7) Why are not see his wife insulted by the proudest peer of the a World's Convention in their favor? (7) Why are they not constantly operating on Parliament for relief? (8) Why are abolitionists so sensitive, when any suffering but that of Africans is named? (9)— Why was the consideration of all misery, except that of American slavery, shut out peremptorily of the World's Convention of 1840? (10) It was this position that caused Carlyle to brand that Convention as I long-cared. (11) Look at the sufferings in Englishment of Parliament for redirect the product of the sufferings in Englishment (12). Why are abolitionists so sensitive, when and; parents and children are not treated like marketable commodities; there is no law making it a permay have the work for water and what they please; they work for water a right to starve, if they do not choose us labor. In the sufferings in Englishment (13). Look at the sufferings in Englishment for redirect and; parents and children are not treated like marketable commodities; there is no law making it a permay between the and; parents and children are not treated like marketable commodities; there is no law making it a permay between the and; parents and children are not treated like marketable commodities; there is no law making it a permay leave to acquire knowledge; they may leave to read, and read what they please; they work for water and children are not treated like marketable commodities; there is no law making it a permay leave to acquire knowledge; they may leave to read, and read what they please; they work for water are not treated and; parents and children are not treated like marketable commodities; there is no law making it a permay leave to acquire knowledge; they making it a permay leave to acquire knowledge; they making it a permay leave to acquire knowledge; they making it a permay leave to acquire knowledge; they making it a permay leave to acquire knowledge; they do not choose us labor. Christian world. (12)

It is charged, in an extract in your paper of to-day, the other side of the Atlantic. No doubt of it. It is mit only two or three; homes and firesides they do very easy for philanthropists on the other side of the not possess; their wives they must see polluted and water, sitting under their own vine and fig-tree, with scourged without a murmur; their children are sold none to molest or make afraid, to expend themselves in the shambles, with cattle and swine; they may on American misery, (13) and the curses of the not acquire a knowledge of the alphabet, except at the American Union; for it is popular there, and touches peril of their lives; and they are driven to their daily no interest. But, to be consistent, these transatlantic reformers, instead of shutting out of a World's Convention, a very numerous suffering class, having at as 'the sum of all villanies.' Justly did William Pit least strong claims upon their sympathy, ought to declare- Slavery is a system of incurable injustice. and until the friends of humanity here and there, man race, and the severest and most extensive camanifest more willingness to have sufferings of every lamity recorded in the history of the world.' Undedescription considered, the world will have little con-niable is the assertion of Wilberforce- Slavery is the fidence in their special efforts to abolish American slavery. While men generally admit the enormous evils of African slavery, (14) while they would join ison, it stands without a nival in the secure, un suffering is no excuse for African slavery, they can yet see no consistency in the reformers of England manifesting so great anxiety for the African's misery, while very little is done in an organized public way and that Christianity was forged in hell. Shall we to alleviate the distress, or reform the miserable, cor- call ourselves Christians, or devils? Can a race of devils plot against us worse than we do against them?' Therefore it is that we can never allow po-litical oppression to be, either in form or fact, at all comparable to chattel slavery; and therefore we re-spond to the appeal of the great champion of Ireland's poor, when he exclaims, in the spirit of righteens in dignation— Join with me, friends of freedom, friends of humanity, in consecrating to eternal infamy the owners of slaves in the republic of North America. Base wretches! should we shout in chorus-hase wretches, how dare you profune the temple of na tional freedom, the sacred fane of republican rites,

with the presence and the sufferings of human be

(9) It is not true that they are thus sensitive, e cept when they see the cloven foot of pro-slavery re vealing itself under the guise of a pretended symp

(10) That Convention was held for ose who strain at a gnat, pose—the abolition of slavery and the slave tradeand it performed its appropriate work. But no one (3) Our estimate, in the instance alluded to, is not in that body was prevented from speaking against the

(11) Carlyle's testimony is good for nothing. He is a privileged literary scoffer, a dealer in insulting (4) It is the close attention we have paid to the and opprobrious epithets. However short his own

(12) Very afflicting, certainly, and deserving of all and a hearty determination to effect its overthrow, possible execration. What shall we say of the 'graspin regard to other forms of cruelty and oppression, Where are the red men of our wilderness-where the Seminole Indians of Florida-where the Cherokees (6) It is an impeachment of the intelligence and and Choctaws? How and for what purpose has Texdor of J. M. for him to reiterate this abourd decla- as been annexed? What is the talk respecting the ration. Extreme poverty is a bitter thing, and hard possession of California, Mexico entire, Cuba and

> pend themselves on English misery! As for the Quaker embassy alluded to, we knew the character of the men constituting it before they came over, and they have behaved precisely as we expected and pre dicted. They are not, and never were, uncomp mising abolitionists.

(14) True, they 'generally admit these enorm evils,' and then as generally strike hands with those who cause them-politically, elevating them to the highest offices, and religiously, endorsing them as the disciples of Christ! It is all cant and impos-

(15) 'The reformers of England' are busily engag-Haughton and other reformers' abroad, must be his of their country'—but may they not also bear their

(16) And we assure Mr. Mitchell, that something more than his assertion is needed to satisfy us that it ed against the oppressor. Let Mr. Mitchell read is better to be in slavery in the United States, than the manly response of James Haughton, in the Lib. in poverty in England! Let him give us the prooferty Bell,' (see our first page,) to the pro-shvery ap. let him run the parellel-and then will be the time for

MARRIED.

In New Brighton, Pa., on the 21st ult,, at the house of Milo A. Townsend, STEPHEN S. FOSTER, of

The following is an extract from a letter received

ly fed, but are registered by law as goods and chat-tels, driven to their unremunerated toil under the bloody lash, bought and sold like cattle in the mar-ket, and utterly excluded from the pale of all legal, all human protection. As to 'a World's Convention,

ENGLISH MONOPOLY AND SUFFERING FRIEND GARRISON : Will you have the kindness to give a place columns to the enclosed article from 'Young to ica'? For myself, while I hate chattel slavy ate also the white slavery which exists in Engl for while our southern slaveholders have stole the English aristocracy have stolen the land have therefore taken from the people the ma subsistence, which is their right.

CHAS. F. HOVET SLAVERY-BOTH KINDS.

There is a discussion going on in the o There is a discussion going on in the column the Liberator as to the comparative oppression of the black laborers of Southern States, a editor of the Liberator expresses his opinion is 'preposterous and an insult to the linatic common sense of mankind' to make such parison. I can assure Mr. Garrison that it many reformers as honest and sincere as who are of a directly contrary opinion. I doubt that there are three millions of the poor of Great Britain who are, all this property of the contrary opinion of the poor of Great Britain who are, all this present the comparative of the poor of Great Britain who are, all this present the comparative opinion. who are of a directly contrary opinion. I be doubt that there are three millions of the lal poor of Great Britain who are, all things consimuch worse off than the three millions of so slaves; nor have I any doubt that in a few could the British system of land treffic be considered, there would be an equal number of the of hired labor in our Atlantic States, whose tion would be no better than that of the Engl borers now. Yet I think I have a full apprecof the enormities of chattel slavers. borers now. Yet I think I that of the Enge of the enormities of chattel slavery. Quite ly, a boy was whipped to death by a wret master in New-Orleans, and I have recent informed, from a source entitled to full cred a woman in a delicate situation being whis death in a Southern State, though I canno particulars for the sake of my informant, once brought a friend into serious difficulty lishing a similar case. But these are isola stances, which can be balanced by the occurrenties enacted upon white slaves on boar government and merchant ships. I recoll publication of a horrible case of flogging of a merchant ship about a year ago in Real government and merchant ships. I recollect publication of a horrible case of flogging on bot a merchant ship about a year ago in floston one of the last London papers gives an account in the nurder of two mates and a seaman by the fain, which was performed by slow torures, feeting which be compelled others of the create part. Then, again, we have the thou upon thousands of deaths by starvation annua Great Britain, and occasional ones here. I never heard of anything like this at the South not see that much is to be gained by a composite the second of the two systems of slavery; but while the those who will inveigh against the more disa of the two systems of slavery; but while there at those who will inveigh against the more distantate shut their eyes against that in their immediate cinity, and while they will express such opinions that of the Liberator, those who hold a court opinion will be forced into comparisons. Why begin in our ozen States a reform that shall grade by spread all over the continent, abolishing all very, as it goes? Why not limit the quantity land, so that no man shall have the power to can be such as the continent to work for him, so that every man another to work for him, so that every man another to work for him, so that every man another to work for him, so that every man another to work for him, so that every man another to work for him, so that every man another to work for him, so that every man another the work for him. another to work for him, so that every m have a chance to work for himself? Would have a chance to work for himself? Would it so seem more rational to show that are do not wish profit by other people's labor, while we are asking men in other States to 'let up'?

The Southern States should be called upon a provide at least for an annual decrease of slaver, but, to give force to the call, we should also a

crease instead of increasing the number of wise slaves. All our outery about negro slavery will, a stabuld, pass for little or nothing, so long as we neglect to provide inalienable homesteads for them who are now cut off from the soil, and so rapid. accumulating in our cities and factor

After what we have said on this subject, in the communication of Mr. Mitchell, it is unner essary to make any comments on this article from Young America.' The assertion, that there a three millions of the laboring poor of Great Britis who are, all things considered, much worse of the the three millions of southern slaves, is a bold in tion. The editor shows his ignorance of slavery, who he says that instances of cruelty are isolated at the South; and in calling, not for the immediate abe tion, but an annual decrease of slavery, he prothat he is not yet a friend of human rights, notwit standing his clamor about the public lands. It not possible for the northern laboring classes exer tially to better their condition, so long as the south ern soil is cultivated by slave labor.

CHARLES T. TORREY. We are indebted to the publishers, John P. Jewel & Co. of Salem, for a copy of the work, written a it is alleged in the title page, though a most ext ordinary fact if it be not exaggerated) by Mr. Tern during his incarceration in Baltimore Jail, after his conviction, and while awaiting his sentence. It is entitled 'Home ! or The Pilgrim's Faith Revived, and is published for the benefit of his family. This the second edition, which indicates the rapid saled unfortunate victim of the Slave Power, and for bereaved and destitute family,-to say nothing of it merits, of which we are not able at this time critically to speak, as we have not had time to give it a careful perusal. From a rapid glance at it, we think it made prove a very readable book to all, and to a large por ion of the religious community a very satisfact one, on the score of religious faith and doetrine. Is style is clear and flowing, the narrative lively at graphic, and the incidents recited serve to give vive and interest to the work. 'The Plot,' says M Torrey, ' is simply the decline of spiritual religion is a Puritan church, and its revival'-and he adds, have drawn its scenes, its incidents, its illustration mostly from the Home of my childhood. It est takes, in part, the form of personal narrative. incidents were not wanting, derived from counter sources, to illustrate great principles. But I leve b connect every thing I write with the endearme the sorrows, the joys of Home ; the scenes and friends whom I loved in youth. And I have trusted that i would give a more familiar, home-like charactet ! views intended to guide the steps of those who se There is not an incident, not a Home on high. narrative or an illustration but is true, in fect, so fe as I know. Most of them are drawn from my on personal recollections, and an connected with fe and death of those I dearly loved."

Of course, the work is strongly imbued with the peculiar religious views of the writer-views which in our opinion, possess no special inherent value some points are grossly erroneous, and which cetts ly constitute one of the numerous forms of religio sectarism which disfigure and distract all Christ dom. Like every earnest sectarist, Mr. Torrey sumes, as though it were a settled matter, that the who do not receive his dogmas respecting Christ, de atonement, public worship, family prayer, the bath, total depravity, regeneration, &c. &c., at it better than heretics, and in the broad road to destroy tion. Such self-complacency has long since or to be personally offensive to reflecting and practical minds, by its commonness: it amuses tath

To demonstrate the adaptation of 's thorough erangelical church' to increase the value of peopers in a town, Mr. Torrey relates the following and

dote:—

'I know another town, where some men, who are bitterly hostile to the truths of the Bible, were one auditing about measures to increase the salat of the property. Their village seemed about to decay. We usable inhabitants were retained in their employment with difficulty 'We must have a church, said one. It was agreed to oy all 'What shall it be? was to next inquiry. On mature deliberation, they decide to have a thoroughly evangelical church, as better that the salat of their munity, increase its members, and so ensure the camenda of their property. They have not best disappointed in the result.

The religious naivels with which this aneedski

The religious nairets with which this anecdes related is admirable. The spectacle of men, bitterif hostile to the traths of the Bible, [a charge, by the way, extremely indefinite, until we know that 'truths' are referred to,] gravely consulting how t might increase the value of their properly, and hrewdly deciding that this could best be done by an 0.11

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form-tradden humanity.
We are sick, heart-sick of the theological jargon of We are sick, nearbook of the theopogram jargon of ht. It demonstrates nothing, it bleases nobody, it is world of mischief. We are surprised, morethat the religious and political history of this to make the developments of the last fifteen not; that the developments of the last fifteen is, in regard to the cause of peace, of temperance, usticalizery, of moral reform, of the laboring clasand especially that his own atrocious condemand cruel imprisonment,—have not opened Torrey's eyes to see the folly of attaching any rance to his religious creed, of to what he styles oughly evangelical church. We refer to this or oughly evangement church. We refer to this ading any particular sect. Standing aloof from and repudiating them all, as seets, we feel rian that we can form a more impartial judgment to their character and merits, than those who are lously attached to any one of them. Our object to show the folly of dogmatizing in regard to matshow the tony or ungulatizing in regard to matthat Mr. Torrey deems gross religious heresy. Alloding to a minister who formerly preached in his naive place, he says :-

With him, the Saviour was a man, simply; a good With him, the Saviour was a man, simply; a good though not free from imperfections in judgment of the Apostles were impaired. The writings of the Apostles were impet records of a gospel, which we were to believe eject, as their statement accorded with our own an advanced state of knowledge. No sacrific sin [t. e. in the Calvinistic sense] was needed, goodness of God would overlook our imperfections of the state of the sense of the same of the sense of the roomes of God would overlook our imperfecto, the result of weakness, more than intention,
the result of weakness, more than intention,
the result of weakness, more than intention,
the result of th

rve, too, how oracular is the tone of Mr. Torrey, regard to the several specifications he has made his own views were as plain and undeniable as of Euclid's propositions! 'Eternal punishment derided '-as if that was a settled question !atonement was scoffed at '-meaning not the view, but the Calvinistic idea of the atonement of from Calvin, on this point, no man may dissent, and hope for salvation! 'The heart was not dewed, i. e. naturally, by creation-as if the dogma depravity were among the teachings or preof Christ, or could possibly be true of any adowed with life and immortality by a beneficent But it is not our purpose to analyze the with its allegations, which we have cited. sh to put this matter in a clear light, and to few simple westions by way of elucidation.

ill the religious seets in our land, which has the most active and vindicaine in its opposition the anti-slavery movement? That which is called Which has sought most strensously stify or palliate slavery by the Bible? The angelical. What is the prevailing religion in the luted and blood-stained South? The Evangelical. hich sect is the most inimical to the cause of peace ? The Evangelical. Which is the most fierce and saninary in its spirit? The Evangelical. Which is trampant in support of the gallows? The Evan-Which is the most prompt and the most rained in resisting every new reformatory en-The Evangelical Which is the most ostile to freedom of conscie; co, speech and inquiry st bitter and malignant, toward those who cannot erstand or who reject its abstract theological nions? The Evangelical. What is the prevailreligion in Baltimore and Maryland? The Evanheal. By whom was Mr. Torrey seized, arraigned axeriminal, and sentenced to a long and dreary onment, for endeavoring peaceably to deliver aptive out of the hand of the oppressor? Vir-What sect is saily, by his evangelical brethren. he most hardened in regard to his cruel fate, notmitstanding his orthodox character? The Evan-

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frogalions. We have been from earliest childod under 'evangelical' instruction, and grew up regard all other teaching as heretical, even to damon; but we are resolved to be governed by facts, nd not by theories, cost what it may.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church is it not a 'brotherhood of thieves'? And are not members evangelical on all the points deemed so atal by Mr. Torrey to make men good and holy? Surely, they do not regard the Saviour as a man, simply -not they-but as very God. They do not tegard the writings of the apostles as imperfect tds of a gospel, which we are to believe or reect, as their statement accords with our own reason and advanced state of knowledge '-O, no-but as ect and infallible records, to be received as such, against reason and knowledge! They believe that a sacrifice for sin was needed '-that ' the goodess of God' will not 'overlook our imperfections' that the heart is depraved by nature—that there to a hell, and a devil, and eternal punishment—that atonement is a sacred thing, and evangelical essential to salvation. But, cui bono? Doca sir creed help them to discern and revere the image God, or to grapple with the sins of the age? Are y not a spiritual banditti?

to, too, in regard to that other ' Brotherhood,' the tennial Baptist Convention-and, also, the Gener Methodist Conference. Their members strictly if to all the peculiar orthodox views of Mr Torrey , as bodies, what are they?

or Torrey! we deeply sympathize with him in ornd incarceration, and with his afflicted wife family. This effort, on his part, to procure them seans of subsistence, is certainly highly comadable in that particular, and we trust will be sucful; for though we cannot endorse all the sentithis expressed in his work, we hope it will find lay purchasers, as it contains a great deal of enterning and instructive matter.

THE FAIR.

The Fair at Faneuil Hall terminated on Thursday ag, January 1st, having been successful beyond tedent-the receipts amounting to three thoud seven hundred dollars. During the Pair, adthe were made by Wendell Phillips, C. C. Burof Pennsylvania, Hon. John P. Hale of Newhite, Hon, Henry Wilson of Natick, C. L. Reed, Rev. James Freeman Clark, Rev. Thomas P. of Maine, Rev. E. H. Chapin, Edmund Quiney, enis Hayden. It was an oneasion never to be a-a triumphant indication of the productions go which has taken place in this city and vicinity the last ten years, favorable to the anti-slavery rise. Next week, we shall probably be enabled lite our seaders full particulars of the Fair from Pen of Mrs. M. W. Chapman.

Governor Seward left town yesterday for Washtion, to appear before the Supreme Court in the portant slave case of Van Zandt of Ohio, who Peals from a verdict of \$500 obtained against him Citenit Court, in an action on the case for aiding fight of some fugitive slaves .- N. V. paper.

There cannot be a doubt that, flushed with their uccess in the seizure and annexation of Texas, the southern slaveholding banditti are conspiring for the dismemberment of the Haitien republic in the first

the southern slaveholding banditti are conspiring for the dismemberment of the Haitien republic in the first instance, and its soutsequent absorption by this country for slaveholding purposes? They are aiming to the re-establish slavery in Hayti as they have done in Texas. The following letter, which is from a highly esteemed friend in a neighboring town, is of a start of friend in engliphoring town, is of a start of ling character, and renders it highly probable that the conspirators are even among ourselves, on the soil of Massachusetts:

I rawren, Dec. 29th, 1845.
I casually heard, to-day, that a young seaman of this place, named Leon, had gone up to Boston, to go out as mate of a ressel which was about sailing for Hayti, with the engagement, after the arrival of the vessel there, that they should all serse for the Dominicans against the Haytiens. It was said that he was to have very high wages, and it was implied that any hold, daring man might procure rery kigh pay by culitring in this service. There may be nothing in the rumer; but, if true, it would seem to imply that there are people in Boston, who are willing to aid shavery in such a purpose, or are there any of the Dominicans enlisting men in our seaports against the Haytiens? If so, are they not violating the laws of the United States, and may not this be remedied? Is Hayti to be a second edition of Texas? If you think it worth while, you may mention the subject to some who are best acquainted with Haytien affairs, and they can easily investigate the subject. I hope that New-England has no citizens who are willing to aid slavery in such a preject.

Ever yours,

IT In further proof of the existence of this fright ful conspiracy against the Haytiens? If so, are they not while when the subject to some who are best acquainted with Haytien affairs, and they can easily investigate the area of interesting the last the property of French government, which is seeking redress from the hydronia propose, or an or the propose, or an or the propose of the constitu

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM ST. DOMINGO—PROGRESS OF GENERAL ANNEXATION.

The news which we have received here, during the last two days, by two vessels from different ports of the Island of San Domingo, or Hayti, in the West Indies, and which will be found in this day's paper, is of the highest importance to this country and to the world—may, even to the course and progress of republican government in this hemisphere, for all time to come.

Through the energy and industry of a special agent and correspondent, whom we sent to San Domingo last autumn, we have received, exclusively, copies of several documents and diplomatic correspondence which have already passed between the government of the United States and that of San Domingo, preparing the way for the great measure of the recognition of the latter republic by the former, according to the same policy, or plan, which was pursued towards Texas, and which has, in a few years, terminated in the absorption or annexation of the latter into this great republic of the North. These documents consist of a memorial presented to the United States government at Washington, by the agent of San Domingo, about a year ago, together with copies of highly interesting letters, written by certain public functionaries of that island, and addressed, during the last summer, to Mr. Hogan, the agent of San Domingo, about a year ago, together with copies of highly interesting letters, written by certain public functionaries of that island, and addressed, during the last summer, to Mr. Hogan, the agent of San Domingo, about a year ago, together with copies of highly interesting letters, written by certain public functionaries of that island, and addressed, during the last summer, to Mr. Hogan, the agent of the United States, then in San Domingo, to which island he was sent by Mr. Caihoun, then Secretary of State, in order to investigate the resources, and ascertain the disposition and capabilities of that new republic in the West Indies.

Thus far, the movement has been highly prospertos and s

Thus far, the movement has been highly pros-Thus far, the movement has been highly prosperves and successful. The war between San Domingo and unit is rapidly coming to an end, and it is highly probable that the black and bloody republic will be overcome by the white and more civilized races of the other. As soon as that point shall have been accomplished, there will come other movements, leading to the natural semination of the negotiations already begun so auspiciously by the United States.

It will be perceived that the diplomatic correspondence which we give, only comes up to the perceived with this great enterprise, yet in the main thing we agree, and that is, eternal hostility.

ington, or the action of our government on that information, we can only as yet conjecture. One pregnant fact ought to be noticed here—these diplomatic movements, of such mighty interest to the destiny of the West Indies, and to the cause of general annexation, were not alluded to in the slightest degree, in the recent message of Mr. Polk. How far, therefore, the present administration may be carrying out this magnificent policy, so auspiciously begun under Mr. Calhoun, we can only conjecture. We have no doubt, however, but Mr. Polk will perform his duty to his country—to his age—to his destiny—and to the great principles of ment, and place the slaver and his apologist in the pillory of public sentiment; and branch is characters

republicar progress, which he has so an piciously begun in the amexation of Texas.

Thus it wil! be seen, that the United States, favored by God and nature, is surely marching, with a step as regular as the eternal laws of nature, to accomplish that great destiny which is allotted to her to fulfil—that is, the union and incorporation, am a Liberty party man. Well, you have judged accomplish that great destiny which is allotted to her to fulfil—that is, the union and incorporation, in one great and mighty republic, in one wonderful confederation of regular democracies, the whole of the continent of North America, with the islands thereauto naturally belonging. In Cuba, in Mexico, nay, even in Canada, the spirit has been awakened that will, in the course of a few years, lead to the the course of a few years, lead to the continuous of great against and a mighty destine. that will, in the course of a few years, lead to the realization of great events and a mighty destiny. The difference between England and the United States, respecting the 49th parallel in the Oregon Territory, is a mere bagatelle compared with movements contemplated and begun in reference to other portions of this northern hemisphere, not yet united to this republic. Our government might, to-morrow, freely settle that question by giving England all she asks in Oregon—for in less than a quarter of a century, all Oregon will, like a ripe peach, fall into the lap of the United States, along with other territories to which it may be attached. The deplorable want of all prosperity, peace and

EFFECTS OF THE NEWS FROM HAYTL. WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1845.

industry in getting such information even in advance of the government. Nothing that has appeared on the tapis during the last ten years was calculated to cause more excitement throughout this country and Europe, than the information thrown before the last the last slave upon the earth has raised to heaven his unfettered arms, in adoration to our common Father, for the boom of freedom, so long withheld from him! public in those letters, respecting that island in your olumns. Oregon and Texas are completely cast to the shade by them, and it would not surprise me much, were I to see 10,000 men on their way to that island before one month. They want such a force there at this time, in order to rescue the island from negro domination, and restore it to the white rance, to whom it properly belongs. I have heard a gentleman say, who had just returned from there, that five thousand able-bodied men, in addition to the Dominican forces, would conquer, in forty-eight hours, the whole of that part occupied by the blacks. There are no existing treaties between the United States and Hayti, to prevent our citizens from going there in any character they please, and I know from what I have learned on the subject, that assistance of this sort would be accepted by the Dominican government, and ample provision made for those would emigrate there for the purpose of sustaining the white government and people against the black savages, with whom they are contending for liberty and independence. nuch, were I to see 10,000 men on their way to that the above letter as are suggested to our mind by its

THE LIBURATOR.

ME. HOGAN'S MISSION TO ST. DOMINGO. WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1845. The great and important considerations involved in this mission must not be lightly overlooked by the country. What are they? They are simply these:—

main thing we agree, and that is, eternal hostility on the perceived that the opporation correspondence which we give, only comes up to the period at which Mr. Hogan, the United States agent, left San Domingo. The report which Mr. Hogan has already made to the Secretary of State at Washington, or the action of our government on that indicate the secretary of State at Washington, or the action of our government on that indicate the secretary of State at Washington, or the action of our government on that indicate the secretary of State at Washington, or the action of our government on that indicate the secretary of State at Washington, or the action of our government on that indicate the secretary of State at Washington, or the action of our government on that indicate the secretary of States agent, and that is, eternal hostility against the Slare Power. This covers the whole ground; for the moment its power is broken, the whole system of monstrous inquity falls to the earth, and withers like a branch of the poison tree, severed

with other territories to which it may be attached. The deplorable want of all prosperity, peace and stable government in San Domingo, in Mexico and in the contiguous territories, will only hasten these coming events that already cast their shadows over the present and the future, and make the monarchies of Europe look pale with fear. as a man, and as a reformer. Why, my dear Sir, you have no warmer friends on this green earth, than can Washington, Dec. 30, 1845.

Your number of yesterday, which arrived here this morning, containing the important news from your correspondents in Hayti and St. Domingo, fell like a bomb shell among all the politicians, from the Capitol to the White House, and throughout every hotel, tavern, and oyster cellar in the city. 'Have you seen the Herald this morning?' said one. 'No; what is in it?' said the person spoken to—Why the d—I,' the first would reply—' goget a copy, and read for yourself.' But alss, for his comfort, there were no Heralds to be found after nine o'clock.

Every place where one could be found, was secured in order to read the news from St Domingo, which filled one entire page of interesting and important matter. In both Houses of Congress might be seen groups of members talking together upon the subject, perfectly amazed, and wondering at Bennett's industry in getting such information even in advance of the government. Nothing that has appeared on be found among those, who do not see through the

I am, yours truly, for God and right, STEPHEN S. HARDING.

We have not room to make such comments on

tavern-keeper gave the abolitionists the benefit of an oath or two, for allowing me to go to a tavern at all, charged me about half price, and wished me better of the Constitution, with its guaranty of the slave

audience in a large town-house, with no fire, nor stove to make one in. I bought six candles at a neighboring store, and then begged three large pota-with all its wrongs. I know that friend S. denies toes, which I cut in halves, and drilled with my pen. this stoutly, but I think he will yet learn, that as the

in vain to get places to hold meetings. Six 'houses' and the axe of the woodman, in the hands of the of God in the two towns, scowled at me the workman, are well accounted useful and innocent, while. So did the 'Christian (!) minister 'w. ept the keys to them. By riding five miles each day the come terrific instruments of death. The Constithe keys to them. By riding five miles each da, t avoided putting up at hotels. This evening, have had a good meeting, but the great rain kept the aboBut I forbear.

Total receipts for the week, \$1 87 Cash expense, \$1 50 \$00 37 To the Editor of the Liberator :

Dec. 27th. Lectured last evening at D. Spoke The first step in sin is always more difficult to re two full hours, then discussed third party another hour with a clergyman. Was fatigued to death almost, but somewhat cheered by the generous contribution. It amounted to \$00 54. The friends took likely to become a total abstinence man than he was twenty-five cents to pay the fire-tender, and paid me over the remaining theenty-nine, with a gentle suggestion, that much more would have been collected, committed, their moral sense was blunted—their con-

had an engagement to lecture. It was a dreary successful and engagement to lecture. It was a dreary successful and it was long after dark than it would have been at the commencement of their acts as a government. Poor human nature alwaren we arrived. No body met me at the depot, and I knew no one in the village. I wallowed in the some future time, than it is now; but the universal mow and dark to the hotel. In a cheerless bar-room, experience of every man teaches him the contrary Sales, Brandeth's Pills, La Mott's Cough Drops,
Horses and Stray Heifers, a little notice of my lecture in the Town-Hall. At 7 o clock, I went to the
Hall. It was cheerless as Nova Zembla. No light,
no fire, no use for them. I went back to the tavern, too sick to need supper, (though I had not dined that man, and had 'executed judgment in the morning, day,) and at 8 o'clock, retired. This morning, ate a and let the oppressed go free.' We might have been

On my way, a rearer of a Democrat, in conversation with a woman, exclaimed, 'How long would the slavery-sustaining Constitution, this government these nigger agents go about, if they was nt paid for has plunged deeper and deeper into the gulph of

tual occurrence, in the order set down. I have already and liberty. First, the infamous slave trade was by said they are not a specimen of anti-slavery agency. them allowed to continue for twenty years, to pro But some who read the Liberator, will know of what pitiate the South; then the slaves mu places I speak, and all should know that some of us resentation in Congress of three persons for every could send you similar accounts quite often. Good five of them, a most monstrous yielding up of princiagents have been literally starved from the field.

SLAVERY AND THE CONSTITUTION. WESTMINSTER, Dec. 29, 1845.

If the following thoughts on Spooner's Unconsti- tance. Then, 'every person held to service in one tutionality (rather a long word as well as argument) State, escaping to another, shall be returned to such

The law that friend Spooner so heartily acknowl- lation of eternal justice, and even of the Mosaic code edges, and defines so accurately, so far as it goes, is of laws, which pro-slavery claims on its side, (for evidently none other than the law of love, the law of Moses commanded, 'Thou shalt not, in any wise, God; and I see not but we must all agree that it has deliver unto his master the servant that has escaped just claims to be the supreme law of the land; nay, from his master to thee;') and this code of laws prothat its administration and execution in general and particular should remain in the hands of its divine dby a requisition upon the military services of the Author, ought, in my opinion, to content every sub. North, in case of an insurrection among the slaves, to ject of his kingdom. But if there will be judges and suppress such an insurrection; and thus the country legislators in the land, that they are in duty bound to has gone on—fearful have been its strides of inmagnify the law of truth and love, must be acknowl- iquity-towards deep and everlasting perdition. Far dged on all hands. This, if I understand Mr. S., is more dreadful has been its progress in prime than ever about what he teaches as to moral obligation. What characterised ancient Greece and Rome; for the he says about natural laws is all true, of course— only acted up to their principles, while our country, heavy bodies must descend, the various elements at every step of its wickedness, has trodden under nust develope their several natures in their own foot some boasted principle of equal rights, and some manner: these things are inevitable. And when greatly lauded claim of liberty, so as to make heaven friend S. speaks of the laws of the mind, 'meaning frown with deep indignation upon its amazing hypoc-thereby those natural and necessary principles, ac-cording to which the mind acts, and by which it is overned, why, we agree with him; we believe that any time, of course, have been abolished by it; but, water will run down hill; we never had any contro-versy with elementary principles. But because moral made out of these slaveholding territories, and reand mental and natural laws, 'meaning thereby those ceived into the Union, with all their reddened, gory natural, universal and necessary principles, according appearance, their faces suffused in crimson sh to which, mental and moral and natural agents act, and their hands buried in the blood of the innocent; and by which they are governed,' are inevitable in and not only this, but lately, when the deep feeling their results, that therefore there is no other law, is of a portion of the nation had influenced it, to petition more than I am willing to grant. It does not seem for an abolition of these things, as far as Congres to follow that because the God of light and order and were concerned, the right to even remenstrate with happiness makes use of moral and mental and phys- them, upon such subjects, was holdly denied, and the ical truth as his medium of government, that the privilege claimed of pursuing their course of awful

moral claims, exists in other form than that of the government since, have followed as a matter of law of love. Law, says Walker, is a rule of action, course. Founded in slavery, imbedded in iniquity, a decree, an edict, statute or custom, publicly estab-lished's and I am inclined to think he is right; for, however plain it may appear to friend S. that nothing ed by slaveholders, it is clung to by they with term however plain it may appear to friend S. that nothing is legal but that which is right, yet, in his long and labored endeavor to show that the common law and constitutions of England and the colonies did not sanction or legalize slavery, he seems abundantly to admit, that had slavery been found in them, it would have had at least a legal existence. If he does not admit it, nine-tenths of community do, and should that nine-tenths take it into their heads to make laws enslaving friend S. and the remainder, and set themselves to carry out those laws, I think he would soon conclude that iniquity might be framed by law.

SCRAP FROM A NOTE BOOK OF AN ANTI- He would find that law did exist with a vengeance, SLAVERY AGENT.

FRIEND Gambios:

If you deem the following worthy a place in the Liberator, you may give it insertion. I would not say these occurrences are a fair specimen of my experience, though they approach far too near it. Let a good many professed abolitionists, who have not done their duty, say if it be not so, in all probability. A cloud of such witnesses might be produced. But, to the extraots:

**** Nov. 17th. Rode to P. to give an anti-slavely address. Arrived just in time for the meeting. The people in large numbers had assembled. I spoke until after 9 o'clock, when a discussion commenced, that lasted, with great interest, an hour and a half. Was advised by the friends not to take a contribution, as it would coult the arder of the meeting, and give the enemy occasion to say the movement was even if slavery were its end and aim. Now to con-clude that slavery has no legal existence, (for this is give the enemy occasion to say the movement was one of money-making.

ment, from its adoption by the people at large one of money-making. one of money-making.

When the meeting broke up, as it was very late, every one hurried away. While I gathered up my documents, and made ready to go, the house was vacated, and I was left to look out for myself. So I rode off to the tavern. The house was shut, and all in bed. After a good deal of racket at the doer, I lieve that the intentions of the framers of the Constitution have nothing to do with fixing the legal meanin hed. After a good deal of racket at the door, I awoke the ostler in his bar-room bunk. Swearing a prayer or two, he crept forth, put up my horse, and then lighted me to a cold chamber, where if I did not sleep soundly, it certainly was not on account of a too hearty supper, eleven hours having elapsed since I had tasted food.

In the morning, went into a store, and for six and a quarter cents, I filled one pocket with crackers, and another with raisins, and this was my breakfast. The tayern-keeper gave the aboltionists the hearefit of an monoconsent.

associates. I thanked him, and drove away.

Nov. 19th. Lectured last evening in W., to a small knife for candle-sticks. They answered an excellent people gave validity to that instrument by their adoption, so they give it vitality and power, and character purpose. Contribution, \$000,93.

Nov. 21st. Yesterday afternoon and evening, lectured to some desks and benches, and ten or twelve persons besides, in a school-house. As it was the first meeting ever held there on the subject, I asked for no contribution. A woman, however, gave me a sive cent bit. That, and nine more like it, paid the village blacksmith for grinding an my hore. village blacksmith for grinding up my horse's corks.

Nov. 24th. Yesterday and the day before, labored and perpetuate slavery. The scythe of the mower, ut I forbear.
Yours for disunion, P. P. LOCKE.

ad third party been let alone.

Dec. 28th. Left Boston in the cars for S., where I difficult was it for them to abolish slavery, after their slight breakfast, and hurried on to my next appoint now a free and happy nation; but, alas! eternity alone can reveal the awful extent of the evil conse quences of that one act of theirs. Pride, self-interest and fear, all stood in the way of retraction, and the consequence has been, that ever since the adoption of slaveholding, and now she is down so low that it is a The foregoing extracts, friend Garrison, are of ac- question whether she ever will rise again to honesty ple to the lords of the South ; for every article of pro-CLAYMORE. perty might as well be represented as human beings. who were elaimed as property, and under this pro vision the planters have actually, ever since the ador tion of the clause, sent representatives of their pro perty to Congress, and have not been refused admit of Slavery, should seem worth publishing, you are at liberty to publish; if not, throw them aside. kingdom of darkness, confusion and misery is con-ducted on the same equitable and glorious principles. No law, notwithstanding what may be said of its dation being thus laid, all the pro-slavery acts of the

re that they have wished, to sustain slavery tution, long ere this a more pro-slavery one would have been adopted. It is an idle tale, a foolish waste of words, to argue that because the word siere is not mentioned in the Constitution, therefore it is not proslavery. For the same reason, the New Testament might be supposed to be anti-temperance, because the moderate drinker is not mentioned and condemn-ed in it. Does it condemn all drinking? It mentions not the man who abstains from all intoxicating drink; will it therefore be said it is not in favor of total abstinence? The Constitution has always been appealed to, to sustain the slaveholder in his rights of sentation, in his efforts to secure his runaway slaves and in the acts of his government to sustain sla

The Rev. Dr. MacLay.—It gives us pleasure to inform the numerous friends of this venerable and respected clergyman, who have been, for the last few days, in painful anxiety as to his fate, that he is one of those who escaped with life from the wreck of the steamer Belle Zane, which was overturned by striking on a snag in the Mississippi on the 19th of December, with 90 souls on board, 40 of whom are supposed to have perished.

Dr. Maclay who was in bed when the boat struck, jumped from his berth and waded across the cabin, breast deep in water, and with only his night clothes on. He with others floated upon the hurricane deck for more than four honrs, during one of the coldest nights of the season.

Several of the passengers were so badly frozen as to render their limbs useless, and Robert Burns, of Newport, R. I., was frozen to death after reaching the shore. Incredible as it may appear, Dr. Maclay, although at the age of 60, and exposed to the terrors of such a night, from his vigorous constitution and wonderful powers of endurance, escaped with trifling injury.

Among the names of the passengers lost by the unfortunate disaster to the steamer Belle Zane, we notice those of Mr. Charles Bowen, lady and child. Mr. Bowen was formerly of the firm of Grey & Bowen, of this city, publishers of the North American Review, American Almanac, and other works of high reputation.—Boston Transcript.

FRIEND GARRISON-Will you please insert the fol lowing notices?-

PARKER PILLSRURY will lecture as follows Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 10 and 11 Monday and Tuesday, "12 and 13 Wednesday, "14 Lunenburg, Thursday, Stoughton, N. Bridge water Middleboro'. Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Plympton, Plymouth, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday,

As several of the above places are entirely new, it is hoped the friends of the cause in the other towns will be as liberal as possible in their contribu-tions. PARKER PILLSBURY.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1846

LECTURES ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Addison Paris (Lynn, w	m tecrni	e on	Capita
Punishment in the	following to	wns :		
Mansfield,	Friday.	berne J	an.	9.
New-Bedford,	Sunday,	detine of	. 15	11.
Fall River,	Monday,		4	12.
Medfield,	Thursday,	AND THE	4	15.
East Medway,	Friday.		6 02	16.
Holliston,	Saturday,		46	17.
Milford,	Sunday,	1000 100	4	18.
Mendon,	Monday,	than on a	6 100	19.
Uxbridge,	Tuesday,		W 13 19	20.
West Brookfield,				22.
Palmer,	Friday,			23.
S. Wilbraham,	Saturday,		6 m	24.
Springfield,	Sunday,	1000	4	25.
North Brookfield,	Monday,	State of the last	4	26.
Framingham,	Tuesday,		4	27.
The friends in the	e above to	wns are	reque	sted to

make the proper arrangements for these lectures.

SETTS SOCIETY FOR THE ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

It is intended to celebrate the first Anniver-It is intended to celebrate the first Anniversary of the Massachusetts Society on the fourteenth of January, in the Washingtonian Hall, under the Boston Museum. During the day, addresses will be made by the friends of the cause. And in the evening, an Oration will be delivered by the Hon. Robert Rantout, Jr. It is believed that it will be an interesting season, and it is confidently hoped that the friends of the cause will make every effort to be present. Much has been done, much remains to be accomplished.—Every thing will be done to render the meeting interesting. The Society has thought itself fortunate in securing the services of one who has contributed so much by his writings to carry forward so great a reform. Come, then, one and all, and join with us in the celebration of the First Anniversary of the Massachusetts Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment.

ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION The Adelphic Union Library Association have vacated Ritchie Hall, and secured for the remainder

of the course,

HALL No. 1, MARLBORO' CHAPEL,
where the lecture on Tuesday evening, Jan. 13th, will
be delivered by Macon B. Allen, Esq.

Subject—Progress of things. Exercises to commence precisely at 7 1-2 o'clock.

ROSTON FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY The next quarterly meeting of the Boston Female A. S. Society will be held at the Mariboro' Chapel, No. 1, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14th, 1846, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon.

A punctual attendance of the members is requested.

S. H. SOUTHWICK, Rec. Sec. Boston, Dec. 29th, 1845.

WINDHAM COUNTY (CON.) A. S. SOCIETY. A meeting of the above Society will be held at the village of Brooklyn, on TUESIAY, the 13th of January, instant, beginning at 10, A. M. C. L. Remond and C. C. Burleigh have promised to be present and address the meeting. C. M. Burleigh and perhaps other speakers are expected.

LUCIAN BURLEIGH,

MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIE-

TY - ANNUAL MEETING.

TY—ANNUAL MEETING.

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the city of Boston, on the FOURTH WEDNESDAY of the present month, January 28th, 1846. All auxiliary societies are urged to be numerously represented, and the faithful friends of the cause, in all parts of the country, are cordially invited to attend. The crisis demands that this should be the largest and most effective meeting ever held by the Society. 'God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts!'

FRANCIS JACKSON, President.

FRANCIS JACKSON, President

YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY SOCIETY. The 4th Lectus before the Young Men's Literary Society, will be delivered by Dr. Charles A. Phelps, on Thursday evening, Jan. 8th, at the Zion Chapel, West Cenze street.

Vest Cense street. Ticked to be obtained of the members, or at the oor, at 12 1-2 cents each. Frereises to commence at 7 1-2 o'clock, precisely. WM. T. RAYMOND, Secretary.

MARRIED—In this city, by Rev. Mr. Raymond Mr. Joseph Scarlett, of the firm of Scarlett & Laing to Miss Ann Tilford.

Genteel Boarding House, RICHARD JOHNSON, 20, No. 167 ELE-STREET,

NEW-BEDFORD

NEW-BEDFORD,

W OULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has recently fitted up his house, and is now prepared to receive Boardars of both sexes. His rooms are airy and convenient, and no pains will be spared to make their residence comfortable and agreeable.

1st mo. 9th.

4t*

From the Liberty Bell.

SONG TO THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM.

BY KLIZA LEE FOLLES.

Storms are gathering o'er the land,

Many friends are gone!

Still we bravely march right on,

Which no slave nor master knew, Onward! faithful, fearless few,

Right on ! right on ! right on !

Heart to heart, and hand in hand,

Bound together let us stand,

Still we never are alone,

To the Pilgrim spirit true,

Liberty's the prize!

Full of hope that never dies, Spirits of the free arise!

Arise! arise! arise!

Crouching low to slavery?

Rise and say it shall not be!

Rise, and every fetter break !

Every free-born soul awake

Listen to our solemn call.

Will you your New England soo

More than life's at stake

Awake! awake! awake!

Sounding from old Fancuil Hall, Consecrate yourselves, your all, To God and Liberty!

Be free! be free! be free!

Heed not what may be your fate,

Count it gain when worldlings hate, Naught of hope or heart abate, Victory's before! Ask not that your toils be o'er

No more! no more! no more! Welcome, then, the crown of thorns

Which the faithful brow adorns;

Burdens are its choice,-

Rejoice ! rejoice ! rejoice !

Soon, to bless our longing eyes,

See you not her morning star?

Hurra! hurra! hurra!

CLAY'S WIFE AND MOTHER.

Every one of these handbills was dietated by m to an amanuensis, whilst my hands and head we continually bathed with cold water, to keep the fev continually bathed with cold water, to keep the fever down to a point below the delirium. Every relative believed I would be murdered on Monday, and all but my wife and mother advised me to yield up the liberty of the press; but I preferred rather to die.—Cassius

Blessed be that wife and mother !

Woman's words are still the oil For the torch, when fails another,

Woman's words are 'half the battle,' When the strife grows fierce and strong !

In the night of bitter toil!

Heard as music, 'mid the rattle

Of the crucifying throng.

It shall stir to deeds of valor For some victim of despair. Let the thunders of the million

Give me,' cried the gallant sailor, Thy sweet name, my lady fair!

Break from clouds of pent up wrath !

Smiles will greet the lightning's path Blessed be that wife and mother,

Underneath love's broad pavilion,

By the couch of Freedom's Son Thou art strong, heroic brother !

Be the cry, 'On, Stanly, on! From the Liverpool Mercury,

Tears all o'er the land are flowing,

Hearts are breaking in despair.

BY BARKER LAMB.

Cheeks are blanched, or fiercely glowing,

Brows are knitting-then beware Men of power, look around ye,

Oh, what sights of wee surround ye !-

Lest, with arm o'er-nerved by madness,

Look and tremble, men of pride!

Let no false ambition blind ye,

For the gulf is yawning near; Let not suff ring sternly find ye

Unprepared in eye and ear!

Tearing your false veil away,

Prove a frenzied fiend to-day

Men of power, One rules o'er ye,

Him we kneel to, Him on high;

Almighty God, we bend before thee

Justice! Justice! hear our cry!

THE IDEAL FUTURE AND THE REAL PRES

ENT.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

From out Life's sweat and turmoil would ye be

Justice! Justice! be it spoken

Over all the groaning land,

Till oppression's temple broken,

Justice on the ruin stand !

O, whither, whither, glory-winged dreams,

Shut, gates of Fancy, on your golden gleams,

This agony of hopless contrast spare me

From the vague Future's promise of delight:

The ancestral buckler calls,

Self-clanging, from the walls,

Where are most sorrows, there the poet's sphere is,

With words of unchorn truth, with love that neve

SONNET

TO STEAMBOATS, VIADUCTS, AND RAILWAYS.

Motions and means, on land and sa at war

Shall we, by poets even, be judged ames

To the mind's gaining that prophetic sense

Of future change, that point of vision whence

In your harsh features, Nature doth embrace

Her lawful offspring in Man's art; and Time,

Accepts from your bold hands the proffered crown

TRY.

You will conquer if you try-

Of hope, and smiles on you with cheer sublime

Pleased with your triumphs o'er his brother Space

WORDSWORTH.

Nor shall your presence, howsoe'er it man

With old poetic feeling, nor for th

The leveliness of Nature, prove a bar

May be discovered what in soul ye are.

In spite of all that beauty may disown

To feed the soul with patience,

As Life's alarums nearer roll,

In the high temple of the soul ;-

Te heal its desolations

wearies.

Fade, cheating glow, and leave me to my night!

He is a coward who would borrow

A charm against the present sorrow

Suff'ring, yesterday all sadness

Freedom's glorious sun shall rise : Now it lights those gloomy skies Faintly from afar,— Faith and love her heralds are,

While within it hears a voice Ever echoing, rejoice !

All complaint the brave soul scorns,

On your spirit's bended knee, Swear your country shall be free,

Till all slavery is no more,

mall discount for cash. March 14.

No. 159 ELM-STREET,

ESAYS on Human Rights, and their Political
Guaranties. By E. P. Harlbut, Counseller at
Law in the city of New-York.

Jay's View of the Action of the Federal Government
in behalf of Slavery.

The Fioneer: or leaves from an Editor's Port Polic
By Henry Clapp, Jr.

Amativeness; or the evils and remedies of excession
and perverted Sexuality; including Warning and
Advice to the Married and Single. By O. 8. Fm.
ler.

The Water-Cure Journal, edited by Joel Shew, M. R. and published semi-monthly.

The Complete Phonological Class Book, by Mein Andrews and Boyle, and also the English We

Mrs. Childs' New Edition of Philothea. Mrs. Childs' New Edition of Letters from No.

ry. Anti-Slavery Almanacs, 1846. Boston Almanac, 1846. Conversations of some on the Old Poets, by Jun

To Abolitionists

AND FRIENDS IN GENERAL. JOHN P. COBURN NFORMS his friends and customers, that removed from No. 8 Bratile-street, to 51 Cornhill and 24 Brattle-street

A FIRST RATE CUTTER, who will give his selection to cutting only. He has selected an assiment of the most fashionable CLOTHS, viz: Beed cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, as well so YESTINGS of the latest style, all of which he will make up in the most fashionable style, and on a sonable terms, and will take GENTLEMEN'S OFF.

CAST GARMENTS in pay, or part pay.

Please give him a call, if you wish to be used will and get the worth of your money.

The J. P. COBURN would furthermore inform the public, that he has made extensive arrangement, sil

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fresh importations of the works the author of the system of Phonography, and dustinguished leader of the writing and prints reformation in England.

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APHY, or Speech Printing and Speech by A. J. Ellin, Fellow of the Cambridge Phi

&c. &c.

Booksellers, school-teachers, an

Oct. 17. 239 Washington street, Bos

AGENTS FOR THE LIBERATOL

Massachuserrs. John Levy, Lowell; Adams, Fall River; Isaac Austin, Neath Adams, Fishards, Weymouth; George W.

RIGOR Island.—Amarancy Paine, Prevident,
RIGOR Island.—Amarancy Paine, Prevident,
William Adams. Pasetucket.
NEW-YORE.—S. H. Gay, New-York City; list
NEW-YORE.—S. H. Gay, New-York City; list
C. Fuller, Skameateles; —Thomas McClintork,
Panesylvania.—M. Presion,
Panesylvania.—M. Presion,
West Great
Panesylvania.—M. Williamstoon; —Thomas he
neight

REFORMATORY

INSTALLATION OF THEODORE PARKER. Extract from a Letter.

Bosros, Jan. 4th, 1846. Last evening's Transcript having given notice that Mr. Parker would to-day preach a sermon ap propriate to the commencement of his ministerial fore the commencement of the aervice, and was for-tunate enough to obtain one of the last of the good seats remaining unoccupied. The house filled rapidly, and when the services commenced, not only were all the scats of house, gallery and orchestra filled, but the aisles were filled with people sitting on stools, and the passages on each side of the orchestral seats, with the spaces behind the seats of house and gallery, were crowded with people standing. It was a hopeful and beautiful sight

After the singing of the first hymn, John G. King, who has been the chairman of various preliminary meetings, came to the deak, and, while the committee of the new society, ten or twelve in number, and Mr. Parker, rose and stood near him, read a short and well written address, of which the purport was as fol-

cing its existence owed its origin to that illiberal pro-slavery communion. He said he would bring the apirit, and that hostility to religious freedom, which had excluded Mr. Parker from the pulpits of Boston. that evening, thinking if there were to be any thing That ten months ago, at a meeting of gentlemen who That ten morths ago, at a meeting or generated wished truth and inquiry to have free course, it had been determined and formally voted, 'That Theodore Parker shall have an opportunity to be heard in Boswith the real objects of a fast, than light with dark-Parker shall have an opportunity to the Melodeon ton. In pursuance of that resolution, the Melodeon had been hired and Mr. P. invited to preach there for and opened to the 58th chapter of Issiah; and as I and opened to the 58th chapter of Issiah; and as I had been hired and Mr. P. invited to preach there so one year. In the ten months that had elapsed since that time, they had had ample opportunity to judge of the excellence of his instructions and the value of his services as a minister. Many had found them to speak, but had no sooner begun than the said Rev. to speak, but had no sold me he did not wis selves profited by a regular attendance on his preach.

Nebemiah Adams rose, and told me he did not wis ing, and they now desired to show their sense of its value, and secure to themselves the future benefits of it, by inviting Mr. P. to become their minister. They had already done this, and he had accepted their in-

with what formalities this new relation should be did not consider it proper for me to speak. After formed and published. And they had fixed, as most satisfactory, upon the old Congregational custom of mind in regard to the likeness which existed between the people settling their own minister, without asking the modern elergy, as a body, and the ancient either license or assistance from either Priest, Bishop or Council. The 'Charge' they were quite willing kingdom of heaven themselves, nor allow others to to dispense with, preferring rather to trust to the conscience of their minister for security that he would Without going minutely into all the subsequent do his duty by them; the 'Right hand of Fellowship' hundreds were ready and willing to give to Mr. Parker, with a heart in each hand, and that office therefore needed not to be performed by reay. And to make the reality of this reactest to the world, a question would near the proposed to them, which they were desirods to form a new religious society with Mr. Parker for their minister, would now rise. (A large number rose.) Would Mr. Parker accept the invitation thus given him? (Mr. P. bowed in assent.) This mutual agreement was then declared by the speaker to have completed the contract and the organisation.

Mr. Parker then read, in his most serious and emphatic manner, the parable of the sower, and then, without naming any text, he proceeded to read an admirable discourse on the essential characteristics, do his duty by them; the 'Right hand of Fellowship' proceedings, after a few weeks, the following vote of excommunication was sent to me, which you will

without naming any text, he proceeded to read an admirable discourse on the essential characteristics, the purposes, and the duties of a church. He said a church was a number of people combined together for religious improvement, and a Christian church was one which sought to accomplish this by following the precepts and imitating the example of the man Jesus Christ, a true Son of God, who became one in spirit with the universal Father by living a life of precept obedience to him, and who thus forms our way that the church will act on his case on Friday evening, Dec. 12th, and that he then appear and shew cause (if any) why the above should not be adopted. perfect obedience to him, and who thus forms our best earthly model. He showed how far churches callbest carthly model. He showed how far churches calling themselves Christian, both in ancient and modern times, had fallen short of this model, and how urgent was the duty of the nevly formed society to make themselves worthy of their name by an active caltivation of the Christian virtues, and a vigorous practical protest against the sins, especially the popular and prevalent sins. of the community, the age, ular and prevalent sins, of the community, the age, and the nation in which they lived. He specified as among the absolute duties of such a society, opposition of the community to the specified as a society of the community to the salve of the community to th tion to intemperance, slavery and war, a system of reminding them that not even a prayer had been of active operations for the benefit of the poor, the ignorant and the vicious, the promotion of general education and religious knowledge, and generally, diligent co-operation in whatever would benefit and important and in whatever would benefit and important co-operation in whatever would benefit and important co-operations for the benefit of the poor, the ignorant into the read in his behalf—that no anti-slavery notice could be read in his behalf—that no anti-slavery notice could be read in his behalf—that no anti-slavery notice could be read in his behalf—that no anti-slavery notice could be read in the pulpit, not even a prayer had could be read in his behalf—that no anti-slavery notice could be read in the pulpit, not even a prayer had could be read in his behalf—that no anti-slavery notice could be read in the pulpit, not even a peace notice, because the meeting was to be held on the Sabbath, that day being too hely for acts of good will, and on which to describe the meeting was to be held on the Sabbath, that day being too hely for acts of good will, and on which to describe the meeting was to be held on the Sabbath, that day being too hely for acts of good will, and on which to describe the meeting was to be held on the Sabbath, that day being too hely for acts of good will, and on which to describe the meeting was to be held on the Sabbath, that day being too hely for acts of good will, and on which to describe the meeting was to be held on the Sabbath, that day he held to the meeting was to be held on the Sabbath, that day he held to the meeting was to be held on the Sabbath, that day he held to the meeting was to be held on the Sabbath, that day he held to the meeting was to be held on the Sabbath, that day he held to the meeting was to be held on the Sabbath, that day he held to the meeting wa most needed help. The ignorant and the vicious very; that a man-stealer, with his hands dripping have especial claims on us for the aid they respectively need. They are treated as the foes, though they are in most cases the victims, of society. Every that thus they were in fellowship with the unfruitful almshouse and every jail is a standing reproach to the church, which should, by the previous employment reprove them-&c. &c. 1 next alluded to the last of better means, have prevented its existence. And meeting of the America Board, in support of the decla when the poor forsook a church, it was conclusive ration, that the clergy of this country, as a body, were evidence that God had long before forsaken it.

prophets, while we denounce and persecute living would sit down, and say no more. But this was not ones, and showed the importance of sustaining with the way they choose to meet the issue : their only timely aid those reformers who, though treated with reply was in sneers. contempt and opposition by this century, will be the heroes and the prophets of the next, when no marble will be found white enough, and no gold pure enough to record their names and their merits. And in this connection he made a pointed allusion to Mr. Pier. been for Mr. Staten, who said I ought to be heard pont, who had been driven from the city and the State, in consequence of his uncompromising denun-

He alluded with great satisfaction to the large proportion of young men and young women in his andience; for, said he, the old man who gets and read on till I got near the bottom of the first col a great idea can carry it but to his grave, while the young man carries it into his life .-He urged them by personal purity and excellence, and active labor for the welfare of others, to make themselves a truly Christian Society, and proposed that on Sunday afternoons they have a free and in- man who has made loud complaint against the church formal meeting for devotion, for mutual acquaintance and conference on their wants and duties, and for inquiring into the best means of doing good, and making the needful arrangements for it .- c. x. w.

n the country, to his nephew in Boston :-I have just read Mr. Sumner's Oration, to which you refer. It is a first rate production, not only for them why they did not reply to me, in a christian the richness of sentiment it contains, but for the light and intelligence it throws upon the progress of socie-ty. It ought to be placed in the hands of every man, When Mr. Adams put the question, about three woman and child, capable of understanding, in the fourths voted that I should not proceed any further Commonwealth. I have received an impression that Only one that I saw dared to vote in my favor-Mi this address was to be published in a cheap form, for Marcus Howe, a shoemaker, and as honest a man a extensive circulation. You may learn by inquiry, if there is among them; and God grant that his ever that is the fact. If so, I will take one hundred copies. may soon be opened. Mr. Adams then requested m I wish you would procure some twelve or fifteen to leave the vestry. I declined doing so; when decopies for me to place in our district and Sunday con Charles Scudder, hardware dealer in Pearl-st., school Libraries. Such writings cannot fail of doing asked if they could not get o police officer. They then good. Don't fail of seeing Mr. Sumner. It will do passed a vote of excommunication, to which I reme good to know that you have seen him. Why, I sponded "Amen!" I was again requested to loave had rether see the hinder part of his garment, as he I told them it was not in their power to exclude me was passing by, than to see the Captain General from the church of Christ; upon which the Rev. Mr. of the army and navy of the United States of America. Adams reminded me that the law would take hole It is to be haped that Mr. Summer will not throw of me, if I said any more. by his pen, now that he has so admirably addressed the city authorities of Boston, a spirit of so much in accordance with that of his Heavenly Master; but treat them to come out from it, after they have faith that he will, with renewed energy, wield his pen for the people, the whole people; and, like the natural sun, ber of the church for more than twelve years. cause his light to 'shine on the evil and the unthankful,' on the wealthy and pennyless, and not place 'his light under a bushel."

EXCOMMUNICATION FROM A PRO-SLAVERY

DEAR SIR-As I have long been a member of a so called) orthodox church in this city, I have had a ood opportunity to see the workings of unrighteous ness in the same; and as my connection with it has now terminated, I wish to lay certain facts in reluon to it before your readers.

My understanding was first enlightened by seeing their hostility to the anti-slavery cause. I soon found that there was no liberty of speech in any of their meetings; and I saw, if I would be a consiste: friend of the slave, that I must come out of them alogether, and wash my hands from their inhumanity and cruelty toward the millions who are groaning it bondage. I accordingly went to the minister of the church of which I was a member, the Rev. NATHAN-IEL APANS of Essex-street Union Church, Boston and told him I wished to withdraw from it, on ac count of its pro-slavery character. I attempted to talk with him in relation to the great reforms of the day, but not a word did he incline to say, except that he supposed talking would avail nothing-that the providence of God would bring it all right—meaning that I should be so foolish or compromising in principle, some time or other, as to come back and join them again in their hollow religious observances and done in my case, I would like to be there myself vitation, and it was in the commencement of this re-lation of minister and people they now met together.

They had carefully considered by what means and did so, and he stated to them the case, saying that he

Attest. WILLIAM V. ALDEN, Clerk. d. I told them of their connexion with slawith the blood of his fellow-man, was permitted to come to their communion table as a christian brother works of darkness, and that their minister did not a brotherhood of thieves; and I challenged any one He spoke of the prevalent custom of praising dead to get up, and disprove the charge. If he could, I

I then told them that I had an excellent article written on the Report of the Board respecting communion with slaveholders, which I wished to read But objection was strongly made; and if it had not through, I should not have been permitted to read at all. The article I refer to is the one published as editorial in the Liberator of Sept. 19th, 1845, entitled ' The Brotherhood of Thieves,' and which is full of impressive truths. I finally commenced reading umn, when they could endure it no longer. Deace Thayer rose and asked the reverend dictator in th desk, if they must bear that any longer. Another person said he was pained to hear such talk. It was Noves P. Hawes, a strong Liberty party man, and a -but I believe the church is much dearer to hi heart than the cause of suffering humanity. I do not think there was one who said more to cause me t be stopped than this same Liberty (!) man. Never theless, I read on a few lines more, when some or rose and said that the church ought to be protecte from such abuse! Then the reverend dictator him self got up, and said I should not speak anothe word, unless it was the vote of the church. I asked and honorable manner, and let me proceed. But, no

Should this fall under the eye of any who a nembers of that church, I would most earnestly en

Yours, for suffering humanity, SEWARD MITCHELL.

fully testified against it. I had been a faithful mem

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.

ERATOR.

THE CRRISTIAN ALLIANGE.

A new paper has come to us from Boston under this fitle, recommended by Dr. Beecher, Mr. Kirk, and several other eminent clergymen of that city. The eftiors assnounce their paper as "independent of sect or party, designed to promote the Union of Christians against Papery." We should like to know if the editors have made up their minds, whether they intend to wer against popery as an existing thing, with its head at Rume, or against the principle whereaver found, upon which the wrongs of that system are bailt. For instance, do they intend to deny the 'drivine ordinance' and regular succession of an 'authorized and educated ministry' as a principle, or only the particular mode of succession and authority adopted by Romish Paper? Do they intend to reject the idea of consecrated hands, to the validity and effect of seruments, as a false principle, or only the mode of consecrated hands, to the validity and effect of seruments, as a false principle, or only the mode of consecrated hands, to the validity and effect of seruments, as a false principle, or only the mode of consecrated hands, to the validity and effect of seruments, as a false principle, or only the mode of consecrated hands, to the validity and effect of seruments, as a false principle, or only the mode of consecrated hands, to the validity and effect of seruments of the open of the consecrated hands, to the validity and effect of seruments of the open of the consecrated hands, to the validity and effect of seruments of the principle, or only the mode of consecrated hands, to the validity and effect of seruments of the principle, or only the mode of consecrated hands, to the validity and effect of seruments of the principle, or only the mode of consecrated hands, to the validity and effect of seruments of the principle, or only this opinion in reference to Rome? Do they intend to opinion that organized associations of professed Christians are of Divine appointment, and act with the opinion that organized associations of the princ

killed. He bought a ticket in Rowley, for Boston, and must either have attempted to jump off the cars while they were in motion, or have gone out on the platform for some purpose, and accidently fallen off. He was a native of Hartford, Conn. and about 23

On Saturday forenoon, a sad accident occurred on the Lowell railroad, near the Wobirn station. A man by the name of Conner, Constable at Lowell, was on his way on the down train to attend a Court At this moment he attempted to jump upon the up train, when by some missilep, newns introvir governmently first properties. In the Supreme sadicial Court, on Saturday, the witnesses against Albert J. Tirrell were called, and witnesses against Albert J. Tirrell were called, and witnesses against the condition of the same of the s

forward, and brought the sleigh in contact with the engine. Mrs. Hayden and child were killed instantly. The other lady was considerably injured, but Mr. Hayden escaped unburt.

One of the Boston nane; s gave, 'he other day, the following dialogue, a sying been heard in the Municipal Court. It is us a specimen only of what, to our knowledge is frequently done by the friend here mentioned. We do not print it, to trumpet forth the good which Mr. Augustus is doing, but to let the world we hat there are those ing, but to let the world see all there are those who believe in 'saving sinners,' literally; and are trying to do it. And we earnestly hope that the same he has acquired by his unique mode of doing good, will not futerfere with the simplicity of his character, nor the integrity of his heart.

Ann — was called for sentence, convicted of petty larceny—which brought Mr. John Augustus to his feet, and the following is the substance of what followed: Mr. Augustus-I thought, your Honor, that Ann

was not to be sentenced till next term?
Mr. Parker, (the County Attorney,)—Why not? know no reason why she should not be sen w: nothing has been said to me about postpon-

ing it.
Mr. Augustus—Yes there has. I said something

about it myself—and I understood his Honor that the sentence was not off.

Mr. Parker—You may have expressed yourself to that effect, but not in my presence. Peniaps the gentleman will seat himself on the Bench some-

Mr. Augustus—Perhaps I shall (a laugh)—or un Mr. Augustus - Perhaps I shall (a laugh) - or under the bench. Pil try to speak so as to be understood. Ann's mother is away now, out of town, and the girl is in a good place, out of the way of bad example; and I think we shall be able to make a reformed woman of her—if your Honor will give us time. What's the uso of being in a burry to punish the girl, when kindness may save her?

Mr. Parker - We do not wish to punish except

articles, yet she is too young to be vary wicked; and I am confident that if she can remain in the excellent place where she is now, for a time, she will be
a good girl hereafter. I am her bail, and I want your Honor to postpone her sentence till next term, (and I thought it was so understood,) to give us an opportunity of saving her—leading her in a new course, and making her live a better life—which I believe can be done. His Honor listened attentively to the remarks of

the worthy philanthropist, and granted the re

Force of Habit. A venerable old horse in Bel-chertown, familiarly known as 'Old Gray,' twenty-one years old, had been in the habit of being driven to church with the family on the Sabbath, almos without fail for many years past, but it imppene last Sunday that none of the family were going to church. 'Old Gray' waited quietly in his quarter after ringing and tolling of the second bell; he the deliberately marched out and off to his standing the meeting house held. place in the meeting-house shed, where he remained till morning service was closed, and then trotte

LOOK OUT FOR AN IMPOSTER

We have received a communication from a friend in Belchertown, giving an account of a colored man who was in that town last week, pretending to be a refugee from South Carolina slavery. He was soliciting aid for the pretended purpose of enabling himself, and his sister,—who he said was now confined at Washington, Mass., by rheumatism,—to go to Canada. He showed several scars, which he said were from wounds, inflicted in various ways, by his master. He pretended to have come in a vessel to New York. He exhibited a recommendation, purporting to be from Mr. Bartholomew Bates, Mr. Ames, a minister and others, in Washington, Mass. He is described as follows:—He is apparently about 25 years of age—straight built—a little above the middle stature—has lost two front teeth, one upper and one lower; is considerably intelligent—somewhat dandifed in his appearance—had on a light colored drab sack coat, striped pantaloons and vest, gloves, rubber shoes, and an old fashioned black fur hat. He was detected in telling several falsehoods,—and the colored woman at those house he lodged we saight econolisis that these house he lodged we saight econolisms that the several falsehoods.—and the colored woman at these house he lodged we saight.

same right, the world over, or the same right, the world over, or the same right, the world over, or the same at Rome alone, and that the contrary doctrine is an usurpation there only? If the editors really intend to go against error and superstition, and the arrogance of domination on a broad scale and wherever found, and will say so, we should like to give them some small jobs to do by way of clearing the ground so as to get at the same things at Rome with better effect. But if they only intend to fight against Romish Popery, then we have no particular wish for their help. However this may be, we do not think it at all necessary, or possible, to array any more union of Christians against Romish Popery than now exists.

If The following retort to first day Sabbatarians is from the Sabbath Recorder, a paper ably conducted by Seventh-day Baptists in New-York:—

A Dear Joke.—A butcher of Tompkins market, a paper Van Sleight, on Tuesday

We copy the following items for the instruction of such persons as think that accidents all occur on sunday. They were clipped from one paper, where they followed each other.

A young man by the name of Horace Banning, who had been employed some time in the Essex cotton mill, was run over on Salurday evening, by the railroad train between Rowley and Ipswich, and killed. He bought a ticket in Rowley, for Boston, Jack and the Bishop .- When Dr. Lipsco

late Bishop of Jamaica, went on board her Majesty's ship the Magnificent, to dine with the admiral, on making his appearance on deck in full canonicals, which of course included the significant apron, a tar sagaciously inquired of his brother Neptune, 'I say, Jack, do you know who that 'ere is?' 'No. 1 de- 's said he, 'except it is the master blackmass, who is come to take the measure of our new funnel. — Bap-

On Saturday afternoon, as Mr. Hayden of South New Market, was riding in a sleigh with his wife and child, and another lady, when approaching the railway crossing at New Market Village, the downward train from Portland being about to pass, he stopped his horse—but suddenly the horse sprang forward, and brought the sleigh in contact with the railway crossing at New Market Village, the downward train from Portland being about to pass, he stopped his horse—but suddenly the horse sprang forward, and brought the sleigh in contact with the sleigh with his wife and child, and another lady, when approaching the trainway crossing at New Hayden of South Post.

Recense of Post.

On Saturday last, a young seaman, son of Capt.

Lane, of the bark Mary Boughton, at Boston, tell from a loft on the deck of that vessel, and was instantly killed. In the same city, on the same day, Mr. Johnson, master mason, fell from a staging and was instantly killed. Wise of setting fire to a boilding in the fail vard in to a building in the jail yard, in Leaveritt-street, last spring.

Spoiling a Story.—Every body has heard of the celebrated Addison, when on his death-bed, sending for the young Earl of Warwick, 'to see with what peace a Christian can die.' Horace Walpole has spoiled the beauty of this story. He says, 'unluckily, Addison died of brandy.'

Melancholy Casualty.—Mr. E. W. Bull, a well known citizen and Druggist, of Hartford, Ct., in a fit of insanity, on Saturday morning last, jumped from an upper window in the back part of his house, and killed himself.

Dead.—We regret to announce, says the Baltimore Patriot, the death of the Hon. James Thomas, for-merly Governor of Maryland. He died at his resi-dence in St. Mary's county, on Christmas day, in the 62d year of his age, of the typhoid fever, with which he lingered a long time.

The National Intelligencer records the death of a colored waiter at Jenkin's Hotel, in Washington, named George Hawkins. The cause of his death was an extreme nervous excitement, rapidly extending from the foot throughout the system, and originating from the negligent cutting of his corns three

Like Master, Like Man.—A black man was arrested in New Orleans, for stealing a coat When the trial came on, the master was caught with the coat on his back, and was taken by the officers for being particeps

A Lasty Girl.—The Boston Ploughman says, there is a girl in Leominster, only twelve years of age, by the name of Richardson, who weighs upwards of three hundred pounds. Her parents are not above the middle site.

what's the use of being in a hurry to punish the girl, when kindness may save her?

Mr. Parker—We do not wish to punish, except for the purpose of warning others. I will not urge a sentence now, if it interferes with any plan for the reformation of the girl; but that cannot be brought about by sending her to her mother.

Mr. Augustus—We do not propose to send Ann to her mother; I think it would do her no good myself. She is but sixteen years old, and she possesses a good heart—amiable and kind feeling articles not all the propose of the purpose of well and though she has been guilty of the propose of well and the possesses a good heart—amiable and kind feeling articles not all the propose of the purpose of lighting up, he discovered flames bursting out at each side of the pulpit, but it was got under without causing a general alarm. The destroyed one pew, and blackened the walls of the building. It caught from a defect in the furnace.

Bottom Transcript.

John Cook, of Wrentham, a man for age, with a wife and first the propose of the pulpit, but it was got under without causing a general alarm. The building. It caught from a defect in the furnace.

Bottom Transcript.

John Cook, of Wrentham, a man for age, with a wife and first the propose of the pulpit, but it was got under without causing a general alarm. The building. It caught from a defect in the furnace.

Bottom Transcript.

John Cook, of Wrentham, a man for a transcript.

The property held by the Trinity Church, N. Y., s estimated to be worth one hundred millions of dol-ars. Real Estate \$50,000,000, other property \$20,-

Anne's county, Md., are to hold a public meeting the 6th of January, at Centreville, to adopt measur to prevent the escape of their slaves by means of all

Population of Nasheille.—The population of the city of Nashville proper, according to a late census is 10,133; the population, including the suburbs, is 12,494; of which are 7,963 whites, 3,892 slaves, and 542 free persons of colar.

The Saces are Contented and Happy, Eh?—Yearday, one of the female slaves of J. B. Brant came p missing, under circumstances which led to the susicion that she has taken the 'underground' for under Vic's provinces.— St. Louis paper. At Cincinnati, on the 19th inst., a street fight took place between three colored men, one of whom, names Edwards, was killed in the offray.

A man named Maxwell has run eleven miles in 12

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Onto — Lot Holmes, Columbians.

Energy can never fail-Delving earth and rending sky, Gloriousty it will prevail

bjects, withen

SLAVERO